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WASHINGTON NEWS.

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Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 5.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS AND THE QUESTION OF IMPEACHMENT.

The Republican members of the House of Representatives held a caucus at the Capitol to-night, Hon. W. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, in the chair, and Mr. DONNELLY, of Minnesota, acting as Secretary. About sixty Representatives were present.

Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio, offered a resolution that no measure looking toward the impeachment of the President of the United States should be presented in the House unless previously agreed upon by a caucus. This was amended by providing that before any final action by the caucus the subject should be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, moved an amendment, in effect that no article of impeachment should be preferred without first being considered by a caucus. This was agreed to. Mr. STEVENS moved that the whole subject be laid upon the table. The question was determined in the negative by a vote of nearly two to one. The original resolution, as amended, was then agreed to by a large majority. There was much incidental debate between Messrs. BINGHAM, STEVENS and others on the legal question involved, namely, whether an impeachment could be partly tried by the Senate of the Thirty-ninth Congress; also, whether the House of Representatives of the Thirty-ninth Congress could prefer articles of impeachment to be tried by the Senate of the Fortieth Congress; or whether should articles of impeachment be now preferred, and not concluded at the expiration of the present Congress, they would all have to be renewed in the Fortieth Congress. Mr. STEVENS took the ground that the Senate did not expire with the Congress on the 4th of March next, it being a perpetual body. Mr. BINGHAM combatted that view, arguing that as one-third of the present Senate would go out on the 4th of March next, the President could not afterward continue to be tried by a Senate composed of one-third new members on articles partially tried by the preceding Senate. The debate between these gentlemen was extremely spirited, Mr. BINGHAM speaking in his usually impressive style, and Mr. STEVENS exhibiting a corresponding degree of earnestness. The caucus, however, in the main was harmonious. There appeared to be a general disposition to vote for any inquiry into the matter as to whether the President should be impeached, while a large number were of an opinion that the President ought to be impeached. Mr. BINGHAM made the point that articles of impeachment, for the reasons he had previously stated, should not be preferred during the present Congress for want of trial, and reminded the gentleman that the trial of WARREN HASTINGS lasted seven years. The caucus after about two hours' session adjourned.

THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.

One of the oldest and shrewdest Democratic observers gives it at his opinion that the bills establishing Territorial Governments for the South will pass, and that the Impeachment question will be used to try to force the President to acquiesce. This may be taken *cum grano salis*. It requires time to remove the Executive by impeachment, and it may be doubted that even a majority of the Radicals are prepared to go to such extremes.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

The President's veto of the Negro Suffrage Bill will be sent to the Senate on Monday.

THE WEEKLY TREASURY REPORT.

The total amount of fractional currency printed at the Treasury Department last week was $275,044. The shipments for the same period were as follows: To the United States Depository at Baltimore, Md., ones and twos, $50,000; to the Assistant Treasurer at Charleston, S. C., $40,000; total, $90,000. In fractional currency to the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia, $200,000; to the Assistant Treasurer at Charleston, S. C., $20,000; to National Banks, $98,719 10; total $308,719 10. There has been issued from the Treasury Department, during the week ending to-day, $18,400 in Naitonal Bank Currency, making the total amount issued up to date, $300,755 35. From this is to be deducted the currency returned, including worn-out notes, amounting to $2,145,932, leaving in actual circulation at this date $298,609,419. The amount of securities held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for National banks reported to-day are as follows: as security for circulating notes, $340,363,150; for deposits, $38,963,950. Total, $379,367,100. The total amount of fractional currency redeemed and destroyed at the Treasury Department during the past week was $262,928. The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $933,628 18, making the total receipts for the week ending to-day, $6,955,297 59.

THE RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAMME.

It is stated this afternoon, upon unquestionable authority, that the leaders of the majority in Congress have agreed upon a programme for the present session, in so far as the Southern States are concerned, and that it embraces, first, the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment by three-fourths of the States represented in Congress; and, second, the reorganization of the recusant States by compulsion. The adoption of the Amendment by the Legislatures of the States will be completed, it is expected, by the 1st of February, when measures will be immediately carried through in Congress looking to the governing of the South by the military arm.

THE PRESENT SESSION OF CONGRESS.

The prevailing conviction among experienced lookers-on at the Federal Capital is that the present session of Congress will be chiefly engrossed by politics. Little will be accomplished in the way of practical legislation. The Tariff, in all probability, will be plentifully discussed, without the accomplishment of any definite result. Possibly some modifications of the Internal Revenue Law may be effected, but there will be no such general revision of the revenue system as the interests of the country demand.

It is almost certain that nothing will be done with the Currency question to disturb the existing *status*.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

The grand banquet in honor of the fifty-second anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans will take place at the National Hotel on the evening of Tuesday next. The most complete and perfect arrangements have been made, and the President and his Cabinet, and the Ex-Presidents, Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN, MEADE, HANCOCK, THOMAS, RAWLINS, BLAIR and other distinguished officers have been invited. Hon. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Sr., will preside on the occasion.

THE ARKANSAS DELEGATION.

The delegation from Arkansas have expressed themselves delighted with their interview with the President, and have declared their intention to report in favor of the adoption of his policy by the people whom they represent.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

A movement is to be made in Congress, next week, looking to the removal of restrictions upon the rate of interest from the National Banks.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The Thirtieth United States Infantry left the city this morning, under command of Major DALLAS, for Omaha, *via* Chicago and Clinton, Ill. Col. DODGE will join the regiment at Omaha.

A HOAX.

A telegram received here from Galveston declares the report about the execution of ESCOBEDO by CANALES a hoax.

DEATH OF A CLERK.

Mr. ROBERT BROOM, for many years a clerk in the office of the United States Supreme Court, died suddenly at his residence to-day. Mr. BROOM was a courteous and affable gentleman, and an efficient and attentive clerk.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The General Land Office returns received at the General Land Office from the local office at Marysville, Cal., show that 7,940 acres of the public lands were disposed of at that office in November last under the act, for cash, and for actual settlement under the Homestead Law—the cash amounting to $9,300.

CALIFORNIA SWAMP LANDS.

Copies of approved lists of swamp lands in the Marysville, Stockton and San Francisco districts of California have been certified to by the Governor of that State, covering in the aggregate 111,094 acres.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 5.

Under the agreement made yesterday, no business was in order except general debate, as if in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the President's annual message.

Mr. SPALDING having the floor made some remarks in reply to observations of Mr. STEVENS, reflecting on him, made the day before the adjournment for the holidays.

It so happened that when once he (SPALDING) made a remark in the House, he was subjected to the caustic criticisms of the learned gentleman from Pennsylvania. So, when he undertook, in the most innocent manner, to explain his statement in reference to the lately rebellious States, and to show that injustice had been done him in the Washington *Chronicle*, the gentleman (Mr. STEVENS) had declared that his argument was not equal to the argument of the editor, and that the doctrine implied in the resolution on which that article commented, was the most pernicious that could possibly be got to obstruct the final free reconstruction of the Government. That resolution simply instructed the Reconstruction Committee to report was the view of Congress in passing the Constitutional Amendment. His friend had once made a good-humored fling at him when he happened to differ with him in some of his propositions, by saying there was a vacant judgeship in Northern Ohio. He acknowledged the hit, (laughter,) but he was not a candidate for that Judgeship. He called his friends attention however to a very eulogistic notice of him in connection with a seat in the United States Senate. (Laughter.) Let the one offset the other, and let it be understood that neither of them were in much danger of temptation, in respect to either office. Referring to the Constitutional Amendment, he declared that his original understanding was, that that was to be taken as a measure of conciliation, in part, between the loyal and the disloyal States, and that when the latter should have signified their approbation of the Constitutional Amendment, and should have modeled their State Government so as to pass the ordeal of Congress, they would be admitted to representation. The canvass in the State of Ohio was carried on on the basis of the Constitutional Amendment alone. He had uniformly told the people in his district that whenever the Southern States adopted the Constitutional Amendment, he should vote to receive their representatives, and he had never met with a dissenting voice in his district. The United States Republican Committee had held forth to the country that the great turning point in the readmission of outstanding States was the adoption of the Amendment; the State Republican Convention of New-York had declared the same thing, and the election in that State took place on that hypothesis. He, therefore, claimed that those members who have said that the Constitutional Amendment, if adopted, settled nothing were in that respect in error. It might not settle everything, but it would go a good way toward restoring the terms of pacification and reconstruction. Even if the bill of STEVENS for the reconstruction of the rebel States were passed, and these outstanding communities were reconstructed on that basis, he would still hold that the Constitutional Amendment should not get the go-by. He had been making a visit recently in Virginia, and found that the chief objection there was to the third section of the Amendment. The people in Petersburgh had expressed to him the idea that while they could not agree to that section themselves, yet if the Government put it in force they would not resist it. Mr. KELLEY, in confirmation of this statement, stated that he had letters from lawyers, and officers and soldiers who served in the Confederate army, arguing that as the result of the war, they had lost their rights as individuals and as States, and yet as States alone could they act on the Constitutional Amendment. Also that they could not personally sustain that third section; to strike down their leaders, who had participated with them in a common cause; but that if the amendments were adopted, and the Government exercised its right under it, there would be no resistance to it in the South.

Mr. SPALDING said he did not know how extensively that sentiment might prevail. What he would suggest was, that the Constitutional Amendment be left in the train of adoption until the 4th March next, when the fortieth Congress would meet. If at that time it should be proved that that measure were repudiated by the Southern States, and flung back with contempt in the face of Congress, then the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. STEVENS) could call up his Reconstruction Bill, and he (SPALDING) would be one of the foremost to go with him in any practical measure to reconstruct after the manner he signified. He complained of the party trammels sought to be imposed on members. Heretofore, independence of thought and action had been permitted to members, and now it seemed as if every difference of opinion amounted to desertion from the Republican ranks. For himself he was bold to say it would take some time, and no little trouble, to get him out of the Republican ranks. He was in at the inception of the Republican Party, and long before he had laid down the honors of the highest judicial office in Ohio, because he differed with the Democratic Party there on the subject of the Fugitive Slave Law. He had often been called at home a "damned Radical," and yet in the House he was charged with being somewhat Conservative. But, were members of the Republican Party to be called upon, as at the sound of a bugle, to impeach the chief executive officer of the Government, without any time for reflection or consideration? He did not question that the President of the United States had said and done a great many wrong things. He might, perhaps, say that some of them approached the very verge of what would form a good article of impeachment. He did not stand here for the purpose of excusing, much less applauding any part of the conduct of their eminent Chief Magistrate, while he was traversing the country last Summer—not any time since his difference with Congress occurred—but he did stand here to vindicate the free political institutions of the Government against the rudeness of all such assaults. He was not given to fear without cause, but his age was such that he must be permitted to listen rather to the counsels of reason than to those of passion, and it would be wise in this House and the Senate to proceed in these great matters with some degree of caution. Extreme measures did not always promote the influence of a party. If they should now prefer articles of impeachment against the President and should, at the same time, have pending a measure to establish governments in the Southern States, by giving the elective franchise to the freedmen, what would their people at home think of such rank and radical measures? They had not yet had their vote on that subject. If, said he, Congress be not content with exercising its constitutional powers and passing laws by a two-thirds vote over the Executive veto; if we are not content to rest ourselves on this exercise of power, but at the same time seek violently to throw the President from his seat and dispossess the so-called State Governments of the South, what are we to expect from our constituents at home? Will not this matter re-act? Will not the President by and by beget sympathy with them, and will not such measures do far more toward throwing the great Union Party out of power at the next election than anything they will do against it? I throw out these suggestions for the consideration of my friends. In continuation of his remarks, Mr. SPALDING said that the same attempt to coerce the action of Republican members of Congress applied to other subjects, including those of the tariff, of internal revenue and of the currency. No man was acknowledged to be a Radical unless he was in favor of putting such a tariff on certain goods as would amount to their exclusion, and in favor of allowing a circulation of paper currency without limitation. He understood to be Radicalism in the State of Pennsylvania. While he advocated a reasonable tariff to protect American industry, he was not prepared to denounce every officer of the Government who thought that a portion of the revenue should be derived from duty on imports. While he could disapprove of the curtailment of the currency so as to affect injuriously the legitimate business of the country, he was with the Secretary of the Treasury when he said that we should gradually feel our way to specie payment.

Mr. KELLY inquired whether an assurance that the country could resume specie payments within two years was a proposition to do it gradually.

Mr. SPALDING—It occurs to me that it would be a proposition to do it within two years. [Laughter.] If that is not gradual enough for the gentleman, why, of course, it is not gradual. [Laughter.] I do not profess to believe that specie payment can be brought about in two years. I only claim that an officer of the Government, whom I believe to be endeavoring to discharge faithfully his duty as the principal financier of the Government, should not be subjected to the tar-bucket and brush whenever he recommends any policy to this House. That is all. I do believe, barring his political opinions in reference to reconstruction, that the present head of the Treasury Department, in connection with ALEXANDER HAMILTON and SALMON P. CHASE, will lead in history as the great financial officer in America. I was ready to say that he was the proper man for the place when Mr. LINCOLN appointed him to it. I believed he was appointing, not a politician, but a business man to a business position, and my experience with his administration of the revenue service at that time has served to confirm my judgment in that particular. I do not agree with the Secretary of the Navy in his views of reconstruction, or with the Secretary of the Treasury, or with any of the Cabinet; but, setting that aside, I may say that all those officers discharge their duties with high integrity, and instead of their being censured by the House of Representatives they ought to be commended.

Mr. STEVENS said in reply that when doctrines were advanced in the House they became public property, and to be dealt with by each member according to his sense of their soundness or unsoundness; and so, in commenting on the gentleman's (Mr. SPALDING's) views, he had done so with no purpose of offence. He had given it at his opinion that the gentleman's declarations were wrong and mischievous, and he held the same doctrine to-day. It was the entering wedge for the sanction of an idea. And when the Constitutional Amendment was sent forth it was given out that its adoption by the States now in rebellion should be entitled to admission to representation. He knew that the doctrine had been assumed in some of the States, and was the Republican platform in some of them. He knew that it had been argued not only in the gentleman's (Mr. SPALDING's) district, but in other districts of Ohio, that the Constitutional Amendment was the final action of Congress in the admission of these States, but in his judgment a more pernicious heresy was never promulgated.

Mr. SPALDING—Will the gentleman have the goodness to state whether, in his judgment, the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment has any bearing whatever on the reconstruction of those States?

Mr. STEVENS—Not the least, except that when we find them fit to be admitted, they shall not overwhelm us by a representation from those States representing negroes who are not voters. That, in my judgment, is the whole force and effect of it. There are other wholesome provisions in it; but the great virtue of it is, that it cuts down their representation and takes away their power to overrule us when they shall form Constitutions fit to be represented. But the idea that there is anything in that Constitutional Amendment looking to its being included in the Constitution of the other States, is idle. It need not go there. If we once adopt it, why ask them to ratify it? They come in as any other States would come in, under the Constitution as amended. Asking them to vote upon it is stultifying ourselves, as the editor of the *Chronicle* has properly said, for it is calling them States and asking them to take State action. How can we after that say to the Executive: "Sir, you are wrong; these are not States." That astute gentleman would say: "Not States? You have sent them an invitation to indorse the Amendment to the Constitution, and here it comes back indorsed or rejected." He would say: "If not States, what are they? Who are they? Are they disorganized communities, lying about, as you pretend? Why, you have solemnly asked them to unite with every loyal State in action which none but a loyal State can take." Will the gentleman (Mr. SPALDING) tell us whether that is not stultifying ourselves.

Mr. SPALDING—I ask the gentleman whether his own bill does not contemplate recognizing them as States.

Mr. STEVENS—It does by the act of Congress.

Mr. SPALDING—Exactly; and that is my idea too.

Mr. STEVENS—My bill does not call upon the present organization to act. We propose to repudiate them ourselves, and we propose to say to them you have no Government; we repudiate all your Governments. Go on and form such Governments as this Congress has ordered you to do. When we have recognized them for municipal purposes they are States, but the gentleman does it in advance, and would have them act now as States under their bastard reconstruction, and to vote upon that in which none but States can vote. I must beg leave to say, as I said before, first, that the proposition was the most pernicious that could possibly be made in this body, and second, that the proposition stultified the House, and that hence the editor was right, as I said he was.

Mr. SPALDING—I ask the gentleman if he concurred in the majority report of the Committee on Reconstruction, and also whether he voted for the admission of Tennessee, after that state had adopted the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. STEVENS—Yes, sir, I voted for the admission of Tennessee without any regard to the Amendment which we had sent forth, and which was no Amendment then. Tennessee had framed a Constitution and submitted it to her people, and it was ratified by the people. She was the only rebel State that had done it. On a full examination of that Constitution, and of all the laws passed under it, the Committee come to the conclusion that Tennessee was a republican State, and that we could safely admit her. Her adoption of the Amendment before we came to that conclusion was a matter of no importance—not the least; but, in a word, it neither altered our conduct nor altered her position. There was a great difference of opinion at the time whether it was politic to admit Tennessee.

Mr. NIBLACK inquired whether the joint resolution admitting Tennessee to representation in the two Houses of Congress did not base such admission on the ground that Tennessee had adopted the Constitutional Amendment, and whether Congress did not sanction that view, that the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment entitled any State to admission.

Mr. STEVENS—The preamble to the resolution admitting Tennessee recited a great many of her good acts, and among the rest as an inducement to admit her, and as an evidence of her loyalty, it was recited that she had adopted the Amendment to the Constitution. But nobody ever thought of giving a vote on that ground. It was only one of the evidences of her loyalty.

Mr. NIBLACK—Then I ask the gentleman whether, according to his view, Congress did not in that matter stultify itself?

Mr. STEVENS—Congress did not submit the Amendment to Tennessee at all. Tennessee did this before we passed the resolution, or had it ready, but it was a voluntary act of Tennessee. She was brought to it by the impetuous young gentleman who is Governor of that State. It was sent here and incorporated as one of the good things to assist in what a great many thought to be a very foolish thing—the admission of Tennessee. That is the whole of it.

Mr. NIBLACK—My recollection is that the Constitutional Amendment was transmitted to the Governor of Tennessee; that a special meeting of the Legislature was called for the purpose of acting upon it; that the House waited in breathless anxiety for the action of Tennessee on that question, and that when the news of the adoption of the Amendment was received by telegraph the House made haste to admit Tennessee, putting its action on that ground. That is part of the history of the country.

Mr. STEVENS—I have not that recollection; but I do not undertake to contradict the gentleman on what I do not recollect. All that I say is, that the Reconstruction Committee, recognizing Tennessee as a State, agreed that she had done all in forming her Constitution that a State was required to do; that she presented herself for admission, and that, although there was no enabling act, we would do with her as with other States that came without an enabling act, but with a good Constitution, treat her as a State, and we did treat her as a State. That forms no pretext, however, for the admission of States that were never recognized as having Governments at all. Not one of them has a State organization known to us. They are our captured provinces, and in their capitals they have certain municipal institutions for the purpose of going on from day to day, which we have not yet disturbed, but which I propose to disturb in my Enabling Act. Nowhere has this Congress recognized them as States, but always the very contrary. I do not desire to interfere with any of the gentleman's (SPALDING's) prospects at home. I do not know what they are. I would not do so if I could, for I think there are three or four of his colleagues who were as odd on the stump as he was. I think that several of them were heretics in the matter. [Laughter.]

Mr. MAYNARD—The State of Tennessee having been referred to, I ask the gentleman (Mr. STEVENS) whether, if any of the other States that have been in rebellion were to do those things which Tennessee has done, and which are recited in the preamble to the joint resolution, by which she was restored to her relations to the Union, to wit, provide by law to secure her freedmen in the enjoyment of her civil rights, provide by law for the exclusion of the rebel element from power in the State, and prove in the manner here designated her loyalty to the Government, he would not readily take such action in the case of that State as was taken in the case of Tennessee.

Mr. STEVENS—I don't expect that the rebel States will be kept out for ever, although they seem to be getting worse and worse, and further off and further off every day, and I do not know when they will get to the turn in their long lane. When those States form Constitutions as Tennessee did, come here and present them, and when Congress shall believe them to be republican in principle and founded on principles of justice, Congress will be very glad to admit them to representation. I may, however, say now, for I wish to clear what I call my conscience in the matter, (laughter) that I shall never vote for the admission of another State retaining one of the provisions of the Tennessee Government. The gentleman (MAYNARD) knows, I suppose, what that is?

Mr. MAYNARD—I confess I do not.

Mr. STEVENS—Negro suffrage is excluded.

Mr. MAYNARD—With reference to Tennessee, so far as her treatment of that portion of her population and of the late rebel population is concerned, she has been entirely impartial. That is to say, she gives to the freedmen and the late rebel population the enjoyment of all civil rights, and denies them only the right to vote, to hold office, and to serve on juries. The probability however is that she will very soon adopt the plan that we have adopted for the District of Columbia—not of universal suffrage, not of negro suffrage, but of impartial suffrage, giving the suffrage to all who have been loyal to the Government, irrespective of race or color.

Mr. STEVENS—That is part of the Constitution of Tennessee, to which I shut my eyes at the time that vote was taken. The idea that a loyal nigger is to be put upon the same footing with a rebel. [Laughter.] The laws of Tennessee do that, and it is an outrage.

Mr. MAYNARD—That is doing a great deal more for them than is done in a large portion of the United States, because they are not lifted to the same level as rebels. I believe, that in the gentleman's own State, if a rebel from my country comes, then the doors of political fellowship are thrown open to him. Whether that is so with a loyal negro probably the gentleman will tell us.

Mr. STEVENS—The gentleman is right, Sir. Pennsylvania ought to blush, and many other free States ought to blush for the infamous exclusion to which the gentleman has referred. But will her blushes whiten the conscience of Tennessee. [Laughter.]

Mr. MAYNARD—Perhaps they will make her suffusion a little less obvious.

Mr. STEVENS—I have nothing further to say on that point. All I mean to say is that while I feel kindly toward Tennessee I do not expect to vote for the admission of any other State having the same features in her constitution.

Mr. MAYNARD—I will say that Tennessee reciprocates the feeling expressed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and feels very kindly toward him, and there were a great many regrets manifested on a recent occasion that he was not one of a party who found it convenient to spend the holidays in that part of the country.

Mr. STEVENS—I had no preparations for burial down there. [Laughter.] I had not my shroud ready—[laughter]—and so I thought I would stay at home until I got ready. The Winter was hard and the ground difficult to break. [Laughter.] But, Mr. Speaker, aside from this episode—a very pleasant one—I was going on to say that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. SPALDING) has made the most handsome and the most able defence of ANDREW JOHNSON and his administration that I have heard made for the last few years, and I trust that the gentlemen on the other side of the House will forgive me for placing them in the shade in comparison with that grand eulogy which has been delivered upon ANDREW JOHNSON and his doings and his Cabinet. [Laughter.] I understand the gentleman from Ohio to be perfectly satisfied, not only with what this exalted President of ours has done, but he is particularly satisfied with everything done by the Secretary of the Treasury. I wonder whether the Secretary has removed his Collector.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois—He has removed mine!

Mr. WENTWORTH, of Illinois—And mine! [Laughter.]

Mr. STEVENS—I do not know whether he has removed the gentleman's [Mr. SPALDING's] Collector, but if he has he must have put him back again. A friend beside me says he turned out the Collector at the request of the gentleman from Ohio. Very well; served him right. [Laughter.] At any rate, out or in, it is perfectly satisfactory to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio; but my friends were slaughtered and I was not satisfied. I did not feel grateful. I do not feel toward the Secretary of the Treasury, who, for no cause on earth but for the building up of a party and the formation of a new political organization turned out the best in my district just as the gentlemen does, and it only shows how much more a Christian the gentleman is than I am, and I give him credit for it. [Laughter.] The gentleman is afraid of racicalism. What does he mean by radicalism? He said he was a Radical himself. Well, Sir, radical means almost anything. It means "Root" and sometimes the root goes down half an inch and sometimes about a foot. How deep his root goes I do not know. [Roars of laughter.]

Mr. SPALDING—I desire to say to my friend from Pennsylvania that the less he and I say about roots the better. [Roars of laughter, which the Speaker vainly endeavored to repress.]

Mr. STEVENS—The gentleman means that we should say nothing about the little roots. [Roars of laughter; the Speaker hammering lustily with his gavel.] The gentleman is afraid that assaults will be rashly made upon the President in this House, and that there will be attempts at impeachment without examination, without deliberation and indiscreetly, but the gentleman had no right to make any remark of that kind in reference to me. I have said or done nothing in this House that looks to impeachment, and the only thing, perhaps, that I can reproach myself with is that the gentleman has held me back so long, and that nothing has been done to enable us to administer the Government properly. Never can it be administered so as to protect the liberties of this nation until there is a different—I dare not say it exactly, it might be supposed I was in favor of impeaching the President—I mean, Sir, until the Presidential term is out, [laughter,] and he thereby becomes removed, for he is an obstruction to all loyal action, and he is an eye-sore to all loyal men, except the gentleman from Ohio. The gentleman will excuse me for noticing his remarks in reference to the Administration, but I wished in a very faint way to fix the attention of the Administration on the laudable efforts of the gentleman from the Cleveland District. I did not, however, rise to make a speech in this connection, or to say anything unkind of the gentleman, but simply to vindicate the editor and myself in defending him from the proposition which the gentleman made, and in which I think the editor was right. I have nothing more to say.

Mr. BUNDY took the floor, and made a speech on the subject of finance, arguing against the curtailment of the currency and against the resumption of specie payment. He permitted interruptions by Messrs. KELLY, MAYNARD, PRICE and others, for the purpose of illustrations and strengthening his own views.

Mr. MAYNARD subsequently took the floor and spoke of the necessity of Congressional action to protect soldiers and officers and loyal men from prosecution and punishment in the late rebel States, growing out of their acts in defence of the Government. The debate on that point was continued by Messrs. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, WASHBURNE, of Indiana, WENTWORTH and NIBLACK.

The House at 3:40 adjourned to Monday morning next.

On the adjournment notice of a Republican caucus this evening was given.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Suit Against the Bank of Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Jan. 4.

The suit against the Bank of Charleston is now before the United States Circuit Court, Judge BRYAN presiding, and has been in progress for over a week. At the opening, yesterday, a motion was made to fix a day for the appointment of a receiver, but the indications are that the bank will not be interfered with, and that the present officers connected with the institution will be allowed to retain the management of its affairs. To-day a further argument will be heard, and it will then probably be definitely developed whether the bank is to go into the hands of a receiver or not. The Bank and its Corporators have the best available talent as counsel in their behalf, including Mr. CAMPBELL, United States Senator elect, Lieut.-Gov. PORTER, Mr. CONNER and EDWARD McCROSDY. The counsel for the bill-holders are Messrs. BREWSTER, SPRATT, and others.

The case excites great interest.

LOUISIANA.

Gen. Reynolds' Departure for the Rio Grande—Celebration of Emancipation Day—Minister Campbell—Receipts of Cotton.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 5.

Gen. REYNOLDS will leave this city this evening to assume the discharge of his duties on the Rio Grande.

Nothing has transpired with reference to the interview on Thursday between Gen. SHERIDAN and Commodore WINSLOW.

There is an *on dit* that Gen. SHERIDAN is on the eve of marrying a Louisiana belle.

The freedmen in several parts of Texas celebrated the Emancipation Decree on New-Years with great spirits. Meetings were also held, at which temperate addresses were delivered.

The One Hundred and Sixteenth Colored Troops, now on duty in this Department, is to be broken up immediately. It is understood that they will be replaced by white troops.

Minister CAMPBELL has postponed his departure to the West for the present. Rumor says that this is on telegraphic instructions from the capital, but nothing definite upon the subject is known.

The receipts of cotton at this port the last week show a falling off of 5,156 bales as compared with the corresponding week last year.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of the Gunboat Don—The Secret Mission of Admiral Porter and Hon. Frederick W. Seward.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Saturday, Jan. 5.

The gunboat *Don*, which went to sea on a secret mission the 3d instant, during a snowstorm, arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning. She experienced a rough time, losing part of her mainmast, a small cutter, and was otherwise damaged. The gunboat *Gettysburgh* arrived shortly afterward from Annapolis, going to Norfolk this morning and returning this afternoon. Both are here to-night.

The movements of Admiral PORTER and FREDERICK SEWARD are involved in obscurity. Officers shake their heads very wisely when questioned, and are wonderfully non-committal.

Sailed, steamer *Andrew Fletcher*, towing ship *Rangoon*, New-York; ship *Swallow*, Callao, guano, New-York; barks *Bessie*, *North Bollo*, *Chanticleer*, from Norfolk for West Indies. Also, a large fleet of vessels which put in for harbor.

Weather moderate. Large fields of floating ice in Hampton Roads coming down the river.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Passenger Car Thrown off the Track on the Cincinnati and Sandusky Road—Two Persons Killed and Several Injured.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 5.

The Northern-bound passenger train from Sandusky and Dayton, on the Cincinnati road, ran over a broken rail to-day and threw the rear car from the track, instantly killing Mrs. JAMES EDMUNDSON and a boy named PHILLIPS, and seriously injuring several others.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

SANDUSKY, Saturday, Jan. 5.

The 10 o'clock train on the Cincinnati, Dayton and Erie Railway, from Sandusky, was thrown from the track, near Green Springs, by a broken rail. Two persons were killed, eight seriously and a number slightly wounded. Physicians have gone from Sandusky to the scene of the disaster, and the wounded are being cared for by the people of Green Springs. The following are the names of the killed and injured: Mrs. DENNIS, York Station, Ohio, killed; HENRY STARR, Dayton, Ohio, killed; Miss HUGHES, Tiffin, Ohio, collar-bone broken; J. PALUCIE, roadmaster, very badly injured, and several others slightly injured.

JAPAN.

Great Fire at Yokohama—Two-third of the Town Destroyed—Heavy Losses Among the Foreign Residents—The American Consulate Building Burned—Loss Between Three and Four Millions of Dollars.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 5.

The bark *Archibald*, from Yoohama, Japan, arrived last night. Files of Japan *Herald* and *Times* of Dec. 1 have been received. Both papers give accounts of a great fire which occurred at Yokohama on the 26th of November, by which two-thirds of the native town and quarters, and the best and most important part of the foreign settlement, were destroyed.

The *Times* remarks that it would be folly to speak of the disaster as overwhelming, because the trade of the town is too elastic, and the merchants are too energetic, to justify any such expression.

The French Consul lost his office and all his private property. The English Consul also suffered.

The bonded warehouse, filled with goods, under the superintendance of Mr. SEARLE, was destroyed; loss $160,000. The new house built for the American Consulate was also consumed. The whole range of old Consulate buildings, French, American, Prussian and English; the Post-office, with nearly all the valuable private residences, JARDIN, MATTHEWS & Co.'s, and others were destroyed by the conflagration.

Among the sufferers are AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., E. M. VAN REED, JARDIN, MATHEWSON & Co., and Col. FISHER.

The fireproof buildings of TEX TER & Co. and the French Hospital are among the buildings mentioned as saved.

The fire put an end to all business for a time. Some articles had advanced on account of the large quantities of them which were destroyed, such as shirtings, yarns, *comlet*, etc. The latter is held at $20 to $22. 2,200 picuis of tea were burnt.

The agents of the fire insurance companies held a meeting, when it was ascertained that the aggregate losses amounted to $2,150,000. The *Herald* estimates the total loss of the natives and foreigners at between three and four millions of dollars.

Gen. VAN VALKENBURGH had gone to Nagasaki, and would shortly return in the *Wyoming*.

The *Hartford* had gone to visit Chinese ports, and would not return under one year.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The China Mail Steamship Banquet—Arrival of Benjamin C. Truman—A Late Agent of Wells, Fargo & Co. Arrested for Embezzlement.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 5.

The China Mail Steamship Banquet last night passed off splendidly.

In response to toasts, speeches were made by Gov. LOW, Ex-Gov. STANFORD, Major-Gen. McDOWELL, Rev. Drs. STEBBINS and STONE, A. A. LOW, of New-York, and other prominent gentlemen.

BEN. C. TRUMAN, newly appointed Special Agent of the Post-office Department, arrived in this city last night *via* the Overland Route.

THOMAS R. ANTHONY, late agent of WELLS, FARGO & Co, at Stockton, had been arrested, charged with embezzlement. The amount of the defalcation was about $50,000.

ILLINOIS.

Senator Trumbull's Re-election—Fire at Marengo—Railroad Extension.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Jan. 5.

Advices from Springfield say that a formidable opposition is organizing to defeat the reëlection of Senator TRUMBULL. Great interest is felt in the question here and throughout the State. TRUMBULL's friends claim 50 of 76 Republican members.

Snow fell last night to a depth of four inches, but subsequently thawed.

A fire occurred last night at Marengo, McHenry County, Ill., destroyed five buildings, occupied by the Post-office, by Messrs. O. S. JENKS, BLOODGOOD & DIETZ, and WM. P. ABBOTT & SON. Loss will amount to $12,000.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad have commenced work on the extension between Desmoines and Council Bluffs.

WISCONSIN.

Malicious Burning of Freight-cars on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Jan. 5.

Last Thursday night the Railway Station-house at Schleesingerville, on the old La Crosse Railroad, was destroyed by incendiaries. A number of freight-cars belonging to the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad and a quantity of valuable freight were destroyed, and the track torn up in various places.

The perpetrators were farm-mortgagees. All efforts to obtain names have been unavailing.

The Reported Execution of Escobedo.

GALVESTON, Saturday, Jan. 5.

Rio Grande papers to the 23d have been received here and make no mention of the reported execution of ESCOBEDO. Capt. OSKEN, first officer of his staff, on the 21st reported CANALES as still faithful. This was the day of the reported execution.

Incendiarism at the St. Charles Hotel.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 5.

An attempt was made shortly after noon to-day, to fire the St. Charles Hotel, but was discovered in time to prevent any serious damage.

Kansas Politics.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 5.

The *Democrat* of this morning urges upon the Legislature of Kansas the election of Messrs. POMEROY and ROSS as United States Senators, the former for the full and the latter for the short term.

Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 5.

The Coöperative Iron Works, on Ashley-street, were destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $30,000; insured for $15,000 in Eastern offices.

The Ship Servanta.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 5.

The ship *Servanta*, for New-York, was brought off from her position on Long Island to-day.

The Juanita.

MOBILE, Saturday, Jan. 5

The steam yacht *Juanita*, from New-York, bound for Havana, was reported at Fernandina, Florida, on the 30th ult.

The Steamer Mexican.

The steamship *Carroll*, from Liverpool Dec. 20, and Queenstown 21, arrived here to-day. No tidings yet of the *Mexican* which is now out twenty-five days.

MINNESOTA.

Further Particulars of the Murder at New-Ulm—Dreadful Mutilations of the Victims.

The St. Paul *Pioneer* publishes the following communication from Mr. JAMES E. THOMPSON, Postmaster at Mankato, giving particulars of the tragedy at New-Ulm, Minn., partial accounts of which have already appeared in our telegraphic columns:

"It seems that on Christmas Day two of our citizens, returning from Leavenworth, Brown County, arrived at New-Ulm at about 2 P. M., and stopped for dinner, and while in the National Hall some dispute arose, and one of them was forcibly put out the back door of the house (this is the report the citizens give.) There were a number of Germans outside the door. It is not known what means were used to put him out, nor what was being done to him after he was out, but the other one tried to get to him, but was seized by one SPINNER, and in the *melee* SPINNER was fatally stabbed in the thigh. The two men were then arrested by the Sheriff—one with his head cut open with a hatchet, so that his brains ran out, his eyes cut out and hanging over his cheek, and a mortal cut in the neck; the other, also, had a cut in the neck. In this condition they were taken to the jail, and stripped even to their socks by the Sheriff, for the avowed purpose of searching them, to see if they had any dangerous weapons. (Who ever heard of searching a dying man in such a manner?) The Sheriff says that he (LISCOMB) could not have lived an hour. While in this naked condition, the Sheriff says the prison doors were burst open by the mob, and in spite of all the efforts of the officers, the prisoners were taken, and one of them dragged out. The marks are still on the floor, and half a cupful of brains lay on the floor, where they had run from the cut received at the saloon. In this dying condition he was dragged out, and there, in broad daylight, hung to the gates of the jail. The other was brought out and driven around the jail, beaten with clubs, (the clubs still remain covered and smeared with his blood, to testify for themselves.) He was stabbed, and the men who stabbed him came back to the hotel and openly washed the blood from their hands. Finally, he also was hanged, and there left by the mob.

The Sheriff says that the bodies lay on the ground at the back of the jail at 10 that night; that he saw them there, that he left them there; that no Coroner's inquest was held, or attempted to be held, and that in the morning the bodies were gone, and that is all he knows about it. A more fiendish outrage was never committed by any body of Indians. The men were both well known and respected by all who knew them here. They are well known to many of your readers in St. Paul, for they were both members of Company H, Second Regiment Minnesota Infantry. Their names are GEORGE LISCOMB and ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

A diligent search was made by the party from Mankato for the bodies, but without avail, until about noon to-day, when a place near the town on the river was found where a hole had lately been cut in the ice. There was much blood on the ice, and other signs indicated all too plainly that the bodies had been put in the river, and returned home sick at heart, all our human nature revolting at the sights we had seen."

The Fort Phil. Kearney Massacre—Lieut. Grummond.

Lieut. GRUMMOND, of the Eighteenth Infantry, who was one of the victims of the Indian massacre near Fort Phil. Kearney, belonged in Detroit, Mich. The *Advertiser* of that city says:

"Lieut. GEORGE W. GRUMMOND was a brave soldier and has a splendid record. When the rebellion broke out he went to the field as Sergeant in the old First Infantry, (three months troops,) and when that regiment was reorganized he was commissioned a Captain. During the campaign on the Peninsula he contracted a severe illness, and on the 14th of July, 1862, resigned at Harrison's Landing. Upon the organization of the Fourteenth Infantry Capt. GRUMMOND had recovered from his indisposition, and was appointed Major of that regiment, his commission dating March 2, 1863. On the 25th of the same month he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, and when Col. MIZNER was ordered to his regiment in the Regular Army he took command of the organization. He led the regiment in several sanguinary and bloody conflicts, especially at Bentonville, where the Fourteenth particularly distinguished itself. At this place the regiment leaped out of its works and made a gallant charge against superior numbers, capturing one General officer, the colors of the Fortieth North Carolina Infantry and many prisoners, besides killing and wounding many rebels. When the Fourteenth returned home Col. GRUMMOND was appointed to a Lieutenancy in the Eighteenth United States Infantry, and when last heard from was in the vicinity where the massacre is said to have taken place."

A Young Lady Burned to Death.

The Charleston (S. C.) *Mercury* publishes the following extract from a private letter, giving an account of the accidental death by fire of Miss PAULINE ASHMORE, a young lady of 20 years of age, daughter of JOHN D. ASHMORE, formerly a Member of Congress from that State:

Hon. JOHN D. ASHMORE's wife and children started to visit their relations in this (Sumter) District. He told them when they left Camden they must reach the widow of Mr. JOHN N. McLEOD. Night overtook them before they got to Mrs. McLEOD's, and meeting two young men in the road they asked how far it was to the next house, when they answered: "A long way off." With this answer, Mrs. ASHMORE concluded to camp out. They had got fixed for the night, and Miss PAULINE had fallen asleep near the fire that had been made; at this time some negroes came along and asked what they had to sell, when Mrs. ASHMORE said they were travelers. Said one of them, why don't you go to the next house, Mrs. McLeod lives within a mile and a half. With this they were were preparing to leave, when the negro man, who was currying the horses, discovered Miss PAULINE's dress on fire as she slept. During his attempt to put out the fire, she awoke and tried to get away. He held on to her, and did his best to put it out. She was thrown upon the ground and every effort made, but all in vain. She finally got away and ran until her clothing was entirely consumed. Her body was burned awfully. A bed was got from Mrs. McLEOD's, for they were but a short distance from her house, and there she was carried. Dr. REYNOLDS, of Statesburgh, and DU BOSE, of Mechanicsville, were sent for, but nothing could be done for her, except that chloroform was given, which put her to sleep, and thus she passed away. She was highly educated and much beloved by all.

Accident on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad—Loss of Life.

An accident occurred about one-half mile west of Blairsville Intersection, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, on Monday evening last, by which two men lost their lives, and several were severely injured. An oil train had started about 25 minutes ahead of the Indiana Accommodation. On the steep grade, a short distance from the intersection, the engine stalled several times, and a brakesman was sent back to flag the approaching train. Meanwhile, two trucks became detached, and rushing down the grade at a fearful velocity, came in contact with the engine of the accommodation train, which was moving at the rate of twenty miles an hour, throwing it from from the track, together with the first passenger car, and created a general smash up. The oil with which the cars were loaded instantly caught fire from the engine and the entire train was enveloped in flames, almost before the passengers could make their escape, and everything inflammable was totally consumed. JAMES WALKER, fireman, a resident of Pittsburgh, was instantly killed. He was a single man. JOHN EMERSON, engineer, a married man, also of Pittsburgh, was shockingly burned about the head and abdomen, and died from the effects. MULLEN, baggage master, was severely injured in the head. There were two extra engineers on the engine at the time of the accident, both of whom were somewhat burned. Several other persons were more or less injured.

Rules of the Pension Office.

The following rules of proceedings in the Pension Office have been issued:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
PENSION OFFICE, Dec. 31, 1866.

1. Original applications are numbered and their receipts acknowledged. They are acted on in their turn, and are not taken up out of their order.

2. Applications for increase of pension under the act of June 6 and July 25, 1866, from a part of either of the adjudicated or of the pending claim, and their receipt is not acknowledged by this office.

3. The condition of all unadjudicated claims is reported from time to time, by circular or by letter, and will not be reported to any agent unless he shall have been recognized by this office as the attorney in the case, nor unless the application shall have been on file at least three months, special cases excepted.

4. Only a duly executed power of attorney confers upon an agent the right to appear in a case, and no rejected claim will be taken from the files for reexaminations, unless material evidence shall have been offered to establish its validity.

5. No power of attorney will be recognized as sufficient unless signed in the presence of two witnesses, and acknowledged before a duly qualified officer, whose authority is certified under seal.

6. Upon the receipt of a duly executed power of attorney, the examiner who is charged with the adjudication of the case in which it is filed, will inform the party filing it, if he be the recognized agent, of the condition of the case, and will call on him for the proof necessary to complete the claim.

7. The papers in an unadjudicated claim will not be placed in the hands of any agent for examination, but he must rely on official communications for information as to its condition.

8. When any claim has been finally rejected by this office, and the recognized agent declares his purpose to appeal from its decision, or to file additional evidence in support of the claim, the papers therein may be placed in his hands for examination, under such regulation as the Commissioner may prescribe.

Any rule or regulation of the office, in conflict with the foregoing, is hereby annulled.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Jan. 5 by Ocean Telegraph.

Projected Demonstration in Behalf of Reform.

Rumor of the Death of President Johnson.

Report of a Terrible Earthquake in Algeria.

ENGLAND.

Projected Demonstration in Favor of Reform.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 5.

A grand demonstration in behalf of reform is projected for the first Monday of the meeting of Parliament, by the presentation of petitions for reform by individuals in person.

Rumored Death of President Johnson.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 5.

A vague rumor of the death of President JOHNSON prevailed in this city on 'Change yesterday.

ALGERIA.

A Terrible Earthquake.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 5.

Dispatches received this morning announce the occurrence of a terrible earthquake in Algeria. Many villages were destroyed, and a large number of lives lost.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 5—Noon.

The following are the current quotations for American Securities:

United States Five-Twenties	73
Erie Railway Shares	45½
Illinois Central Shares	81½

Consols are firm at 90⅝.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan 5—Noon.

The Cotton market opened somewhat easier, with unchanged prices. The sales will reach 8,000 bales for to-day.

MARINE.

The Steamer Queen Detained.

QUEENSTOWN, Saturday, Jan. 5.

The steamship *Queen*, *en route* for New-York, has been detained here one day by a heavy fog. She will resume her trip to-day.

Arrived Out.

LONDONDERRY, Saturday, Jan. 5.

The steamer *Peruvian*, from Portland, *en route* for Liverpool, touched at this port to-day and proceeded.

Diplomatic Correspondence—The Labor Performed by the Department of State.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The following tables, furnished us by a former clerk in the office of the Secretary of State, will give the reader some idea of the immense labor involved in the conduct of the diplomatic correspondence between this and foreign countries. During the last six years the labor of the Department of State has been increased many fold, and the labor of no Department has been performed with greater wisdom:

Statement of the number of instructions, including unofficial communications, transmitted by the Secretary of State to the United States Legations at London and Paris respectively, in each year, from March 4, 1860, to March 14, 1866, and of the dispatches and other communications received at the Department of State during the above period from each of those Legations, together with the numbers of record pages and folios of the correspondence on the part of the Secretary:

UNITED STATES LEGATION AT LONDON.

Year.	Instructions to. No.	Pages.	Folios.	Dispatches from. Year.	No.
1860	73	94	235	1860	88
1861	220	245	613	1861	161
1862	317	282	705	1862	172
1863	380	389	973	1863	159
1864	463	428	1,070	1864	217
1865	449	320	800	1865	220
Total	1,829	1,664	4,161		929
Annual average last five years	365	333	832		186
Total from Mar. 4, 1861, to April 14, 1865	1,452	1,424	3,560		1,107

UNITED STATES LEGATION AT PARIS.

Year.	Instructions to. No.	Pages.	Folios.	Dispatches from. Year.	No.
1860	37	29	73	1860	118
1861	144	168	420	1861	161
1862	209	224	560	1862	172
1863	200	195	488	1863	159
1864	304	254	635	1864	217
1865	383	259	648	1865	220
Total	1,240	1,100	2,751		929
Annual average last five years	248	220	550		186
Total from March 4, 1861, to April 14, 1865	923	901	2,254		959

Statement of the number of communications which passed between the Secretary of State and the respective Legations of Great Britain and France, in each year, from March 4, 1860, to March 4, 1866, together with the numbers of record pages and folios of the correspondence, on the part of the Secretary, exclusive of accompanying documents:

BRITISH LEGATION.

Year.	Notes to. No.	Record Pages.	Folios.	Notes from. Year.	No.
1860	123	93	233	1860	121
1861	248	195	488	1861	264
1862	529	336	840	1862	436
1863	1,288	746	1,865	1863	908
1864	2,676	1,309	3,273	1864	1,859
1865	394	985	1,865	1865	471
Total	5,468	2,980	7,451		3,938
Annual average last five years	1,094	596	1,400		788
Total from March 4, 1861, to April 14, 1865	4,957	2,619	6,548		3,603

FRENCH LEGATION.

Year.	Notes to. No.	Record Pages.	Folios.	Notes from. Year.	No.
1860	42	22	55	1860	41
1861	55	37	93	1861	44
1862	155	108	308	1862	123
1863	269	124	460	1863	184
1864	531	275	688	1864	307
1865	235	154	385	1865	150
	1,245	698	1,934		898
Annual average last 5 years	249	140	887		180
Total from March 4, 1861, to April 14, 1865	1,080	575	1,438		791

NOTE.—In addition to the foregoing, at least 75 per cent. of the notes from those Legations involved the writing of an equal number of notes by the Secretary, transmitting copies and translations of the correspondence, including the enclosures which accompanied the same, to the several Departments to which their respective subjects were referred for reports thereon, and, therefore, that number should be added to the number of communications, during the five years, addressed by the Secretary to those Legations, which will increase the number of papers originating in this Department involved in the correspondence with the British Legation from 5,468 to 9,569, and with the French Legation from 1,245 to 2,179.

The Weather.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 5.—Wind E. Cloudy. Thermometer 28°.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 5.—Wind N. Cloudy. Thermometer 15°.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 5.—Wind N. E. Overcast. Thermometer 20°.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 5.—Wind W. Overcast. Thermometer 18°.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 5.—Wind S. S. E. Clear. Thermometer 24°.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 5.—Wind N. N. W. Clear. Thermometer 24°.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—Wind N. W. Clear. Thermometer 22°.

Savannah Cotton Market.

SAVANNAH, Friday, Jan 4.

The cotton market rules firm at 33c. for even Middlings. At Augusta the quotation is 34 [illegible]

CURRENT LITERATURE.

SHAPES OF A SOUL.

White with the starlight folded in its wings,
And nestling timidly against your love,
For this soft time of hushed and glimmering things,
You call my soul a dove, a snowy dove.

If I shall ask you in some shining hour,
When bees and odors through the clear air pass,
You'll say my soul buds as a small flush'd flower,
Far off, half hiding, in the old home-grass.

Ah, pretty names for pretty moods; and you,
Who love me, such sweet shapes as these can see;
But, take it from its sphere of bloom and dew,
And where will then your bird or blossom be?

Could you but see it, by life's torrid light,
Crouch in its sands and glare with fire-red wrath,
My soul would seem a tiger, fierce and bright
Among the trembling passions in its path.

And, could you sometimes watch it coil and slide,
And drag its colors through the dust a while,
And hiss its poison under foot, and hide,
My soul would seem a snake—ah, do not smile!

Yet fiercer forms and viler it can wear;
No matter, though, when these are of the Past,
If as a lamb in the Good Shepherd's care
By the still waters it lie down at last.

—Sarah M. B. Piatt, in the Galaxy for Jan. 15.

EVELINE'S VISITANT.

BY MISS M. E. BRADDON.

It was at a masked ball at the Palais Royal that my fatal quarrel with my first cousin André de Brissac began. The quarrel was about a woman. The women who followed the footsteps of Philip of Orleans were the causes of many such disputes; and there was scarcely one fair head in all that glittering throng which, to a man versed in social histories and mysteries, might not have seemed bedabbled with blood.

I shall not record the name of her for love of whom André de Brissac and I crossed one of the bridges, in the dim August dawn, on our way to the waste ground beyond the church of Saint-Germain des Près.

There were many beautiful vipers in those days, and she was one of them. I can feel the chill breath of that August morning blowing in my face as I sit in my dismal chamber at my chateau of Puy Verdun to-night, alone in the stillness, writing the strange story of my life. I can see the white mist rising from the river, the grim outline of the Chatelet, and the square towers of Notre Dame black against the pale gray sky. Even more vividly can I recall André's fair young face, as he stood opposite to me with his two friends—scoundrels both, and alike eager for that unnatural fray. We were a strange group to be seen in a summer sunrise, all of us fresh from the heat and clamor of the Regent's saloons—André in a quaint hunting-dress copied from a family portrait at Puy Verdun, I costumed as one of Law's Mississippi Indians; the other men in like garish frippery, adorned with broideries and jewels that looked wan in the pale light of dawn.

Our quarrel had been a fierce one—a quarrel which could have but one result, and that the direst. I had struck him; and the welt raised by my open hand was crimson upon his fair womanish face as he stood opposite to me. The eastern sun shone on the face presently, and dyed the cruel mark with a deeper red; but the sting of my own wrongs was fresh, and I had not yet learned to despise myself for that brutal outrage.

To André de Brissac such an insult was most terrible. He was the favorite of Fortune, the favorite of women; and I was nothing,—a rough soldier who had done my country good service, but in the boudoir of a Parabère a mannerless boor.

We fought, and I wounded him mortally. Life had been very sweet for him; and I think that a frenzy of despair took possession of him when he felt the life-blood ebbing away. He beckoned me to him as he lay on the ground. I went, and knelt at his side.

"Forgive me, André!" I murmured.

He took no more heed of my words than if that piteous entreaty had been the idle ripple of the river near at hand.

"Listen to me, Hector de Brissac," he said. "I am not one who believes that a man has done with earth because his eyes glaze and his jaw stiffens. They will bury me in the old vault at Puy Verdun; and you will be master of the château. Ah, I know how lightly they take things in these days, and how Dubois will laugh when he hears that Ca has been killed in a duel. They will bury me and sing masses for my soul; but you and I have not finished our affair yet, my cousin. I will be with you when you least look to see me,—I, with this ugly scar upon the face that women have praised and loved. I will come to you when your life seems brightest. I will come between you and all that you hold fairest and dearest. My ghostly hand shall drop a poison in your cup of joy. My shadowy form shall shut the sunlight from your life. Men with such iron will as mine can do what they please, Hector de Brissac. It is my will to haunt you when I am dead."

All this in short broken sentences he whispered into my ear. I had need to bend my ear close to his dying lips; but the iron will of André de Brissac was strong enough to do battle with death, and I believe he said all he wished to say before his head fell back upon the velvet cloak they had spread beneath him, never to be lifted again.

As he lay there you would have fancied him a fragile stripling, too fair and frail for the struggle called life; but there are those who remember the brief manhood of André de Brissac, and who can bear witness to the terrible force of that proud nature.

I stood looking down at the young face with that foul mark upon it; and God knows I was sorry for what I had done.

Of those blasphemous threats which he had whispered in my ear I took no heed. I was a soldier, and a believer. There was nothing absolutely dreadful to me in the thought that I had killed this man. I had killed many men on the battle-field; and this one had done me cruel wrong.

My friends would have me cross the frontier to escape the consequences of my act; but I was ready to face these consequences, and I remained in France. I kept aloof from the Court, and received a hint that I had best confine myself to my own province. Many masses were chanted in the little chapel of Puy Verdun for the soul of my dead cousin, and his coffin filled a niche in the vault of our ancestors.

His death had made me a rich man; and the thought that it was so made my newly-acquired wealth very hateful to me. I lived a lonely existence in the old chateau, where I rarely held converse with any but the servants of the household, all of whom had served my cousin, and none of whom liked me.

It was a hard and bitter life. It galled me, when I rode through the village, to see the peasant-children shrink away from me. I have seen old women cross themselves stealthily as I passed them by. Strange reports had gone forth about me; and there were those who whispered that I had given my soul to the Evil One as the price of my cousin's heritage. From my boyhood I had been dark of visage and stern of manner; and hence, perhaps, no woman's love had ever been mine. I remember my mother's face in all its changes of expression; but I can remember no look of affection that ever shone on me. That other woman, at whose feet I laid my heart, was pleased [illegible] my homage, but she never loved me; a[illegible] was tre[illegible].

I had [illegible] had well[illegible] rich began to hate my fellow-creatures, when a feverish desire seized upon me, and I pined to be back in the press and throng of the busy world once again. I went back to Paris, where I kept myself aloof from the Court, and where an angel took compassion upon me.

She was the daughter of an old comrade, a man whose merits had been neglected, whose achievements had been ignored, and who sulked in his shabby lodging like a rat in a hole, while all Paris went mad with the Scotch financier, and gentlemen and lacqueys were trampling one another to death in the Rue Quincampoix. The only child of this little cross-grained old Captain of dragoons was an incarnate sunbeam, whose mortal name was Eveline Duchalet.

She loved me. The richest blessings of our lives are often those which cost us least. I wasted the best years of my youth in the worship of a wicked woman, who jilted and cheated me at last. I gave this meek angel but a few courteous words—a little fraternal tenderness—and lo, she loved me. The life which had been so dark and desolate grew bright beneath her influence; and I went back to Puy Verdun with a fair bride for my companion.

Ah, how sweet a change there was in my life and in my home! The village children no longer shrank appalled as the dark horseman rode by, the village crones no longer crossed themselves; for a woman rode by his side—a woman whose charities had won the love of all those ignorant creatures, and whose companionship had transformed the gloomy lord of the chateau into a loving husband and a gentle master. The old retainers forgot the untimely fate of my cousin, and served me with cordial willingness, for love of their young mistress.

There are no words which can tell the pure and perfect happiness of that time. I felt like a traveler who had traversed the frozen seas of an arctic region, remote from human love or human companionship, to find himself on a sudden in the bosom of a verdant valley, in the sweet atmosphere of home. The change seemed too bright to be real; and I strove in vain to put away from my mind the vague suspicion that my new life was but some fantastic dream.

So brief was those halcyon hours, that, looking back on them now, it is scarcely strange if I am still half inclined to fancy the first days of my married life could have been no more than a dream.

Neither in my days of gloom nor in my days of happiness had I been troubled by the recollection of André's blasphemous oath. The words which with his last breath he had whispered in my ear were vain and meaningless to me. He had vented his rage in those idle threats, as he might have vented it in idle execrations. That he will haunt the footsteps of his enemy after death is the one revenge which a dying man can promise himself; and if men had power thus to avenge themselves, the earth would be peopled with phantoms.

I had lived for three years at Puy Verdun; sitting alone in the solemn midnight by the hearth where he had sat, pacing the corridors that had echoed his footfall; and in all that time my fancy had never so played me false as to shape the shadow of the dead.

Is it strange, then, if I had forgotten André's horrible promise?

There was no portrait of my cousin at Puy Verdun. It was the age of boudoir art, and a miniature set in the lid of a gold bonbonnière, or hidden artfully in a massive bracelet, was more fashionable than a clumsy life-size image, fit only to hang on the gloomy walls of a provincial château rarely visited by its owner. My cousin's fair face had adorned more than one bonbonnière, and had been concealed in more than one bracelet; but it was not among the faces that looked down from the paneled walls of Puy Verdun.

In the library I found a picture which awoke painful associations. It was the portrait of a De Brissac, who had flourished in the time of Francis the First; and it was from this picture that my cousin André had copied the quaint hunting-dress he wore at the Regent's ball. The library was a room in which I spent a good deal of my life; and I ordered a curtain to be hung before this picture.

We had been married three months, when Eveline one day asked:

"Who is the lord of the château nearest to this?"

I looked at her with astonishment.

"My dearest," I answered, "do you not know that there is no other chateau within forty miles of Puy Verdun?"

"Indeed!" she said; "that is strange."

I asked her why the fact seemed strange to her; and after much entreaty I obtained from her the reason of her surprise.

In her walks about the park and woods during the last month, she had met a man who, by his dress and bearing, was obviously of noble rank. She had imagined that he occupied some château near at hand, and that his estate adjoined ours. I was at a loss to imagine who this stranger could be; for my estate of Puy Verdun lay in the heart of a desolate region, and unless when some traveler's coach went lumbering and jingling through the village, one had little more chance of encountering a gentleman than of meeting a demigod.

"Have you seen this man often, Eveline?" I asked.

She answered, in a tone which had a touch of sadness, "I see him every day."

"Where, dearest?"

"Sometimes in the park, sometimes in the wood. You know the little cascade, Hector, where there is some old neglected rock-work that forms a kind of cavern. I have taken a fancy to that spot, and have spent many mornings there reading. Of late I have seen the stranger there every morning."

"He has never dared to address you?"

"Never. I have looked up from my book, and have seen him standing at a little distance, watching me silently. I have continued reading; and when I have raised my eyes again I have found him gone. He must approach and depart with a stealthy tread, for I never hear his footfall. Sometimes I have almost wished that he would speak to me. It is so terrible to see him standing silently there."

"He is some insolent peasant who seeks to frighten you."

My wife shook her head.

"He is no peasant," she answered. "It is not by his dress alone I judge, for that is strange to me. He has an air of nobility which it is impossible to mistake."

"Is he young or old?"

"He is young and handsome."

I was much disturbed by the idea of this stranger's intrusion on my wife's solitude; and I went straight to the village to inquire if any stranger had been seen there. I could hear of no one. I questioned the servants closely, but without result. Then I determined to accompany my wife in her walks, and to judge for myself of the rank of the stranger.

For a week I devoted all my mornings to rustic rambles with Eveline in the park and woods; and in all that week we saw no one but an occasional peasant in *sabots*, or one of our own household returning from a neighboring farm.

I was a man of studious habits, and those Summer rambles disturbed the even current of my life. My wife perceived this, and entreated me to trouble myself no further.

"I will spend my mornings in the pleasaunce, Hector," she said; "the stranger cannot intrude upon me there."

"I begin to think the stranger is only a phantasm of your own romantic brain," I replied, smiling at the earnest face lifted to mine. "A châtelaine who is always reading romances may well meet handsome cavaliers in the woodlands. I daresay I have Mlle. Scuderi to thank for this noble stranger, and that he is only the great Cyrus in modern costume."

"Ah, that is the point which mystifies me, Hector," she said. "The stranger's costume is not modern. He looks as an old picture might look if it could descend from its frame."

Her words pained me, for they reminded me of that hidden picture in the library, and the quaint hunting costume of orange and purple which André de Brissac wore at the Regent's ball.

After this my wife confined her walks to the pleasaunce; and for many weeks I heard no more of the nameless stranger. I dismissed all thought of him from my mind, for a graver and heavier care had come upon me. My wife's health began to droop. The change in her was so gradual as to be almost imperceptible to those who watched her day by day. It was only when she put on a rich gala dress which she had not worn for months that I saw how wasted the form must be on which the embroidered bodice hung so loosely, and how wan and dim were the eyes which had once been brilliant as the jewels she wore in her hair.

I sent a messenger to Paris to summon one of the Court physicians; but I knew that many days must needs elapse before he could arrive at Puy Verdun.

In the interview I watched my wife with unutterable fear.

It was not her health only that had declined. The change was more painful to behold than any physical alteration. The bright and sunny spirit had vanished, and in the place of my joyous young bride I beheld a woman weighed down by rooted melancholy. In vain I sought to fathom the cause of my darling's sadness. She assured me that she had no reason for sorrow or discontent, and that if she seemed sad without a motive, I must forgive her sadness, and consider it as a misfortune rather than a fault.

I told her that the court physician would speedily find some cure for her despondency, which must needs arise from physical causes, since she had no real ground for sorrow. But although she said nothing, I could see she had no hope or belief in the healing powers of medicine.

One day, when I wished to beguile her from that pensive silence in which she was wont to sit an hour at a time, I told her, laughing, that she appeared to have forgotten her mysterious cavalier of the wood, and it seemed also as if he had forgotten her.

To my wonderment, her pale face became of a sudden crimson; and from crimson changed to pale again in a breath.

"You have never seen him since you deserted your woodland grotto?" I said.

She turned to me with a heart-rending look.

"Hector," she cried, "I see him every day; and it is that which is killing me."

She burst into a passion of tears when she said this. I took her in my arms as if she had been a frightened child, and tried to comfort her.

"My darling, this is madness," I said. "You know that no stranger can come to you in the pleasaunce. The moat is ten feet wide and always full of water, and the gates are kept locked day and night by old Masson. The chatelaine of a mediæval fortress need fear no intruder in her antique garden."

My wife shook her head sadly.

"I see him every day," she said.

On this I believed that my wife was mad. I shrank from questioning her more closely concerning her mysterious visitant. It would be ill, I thought, to give a form and substance to the shadow that tormented her, by too close inquiry about its look and manner, its coming and going.

I took care to assure myself that no stranger to the household could by any possibility penetrate to the pleasaunce. Having done this, I was fain to await the coming of the physician.

He came at last. I revealed to him the conviction which was my misery. I told him that I believed my wife to be mad. He saw her—spent an hour alone with her, and then came to me. To my unspeakable relief he assured me of her sanity.

"It is just possible that she may be affected by one delusion," he said; "but she is so reasonable upon all other points, that I can scarcely bring myself to believe her a subject of monomania. I am rather inclined to think that she really sees the person of whom she speaks. She described him to me with a perfect minuteness. The descriptions of scenes or individuals given by patients afflicted with monomania are always more or less disjointed; but your wife spoke to me as clearly and calmly as I am now speaking to you. Are you sure there is no one can approach her in that garden where she walks?"

"I am quite sure."

"Is there any kinsman of your steward, or hanger-on of your household,—a young man with a fair womanish face, very pale, and rendered remarkable by a crimson scar, which looks like the mark of a blow?"

"My God!" I cried, as the light broke in upon me all at once. "And the dress—the strange old-fashioned dress?"

"The man wears a hunting costume of purple and orange," answered the doctor.

I knew then that André de Brissac had kept his word, and that in the hour when my life was brightest his shadow had come between me and happiness.

I showed my wife the picture in the library, for I would fain assure myself that there was some error in my fancy about my cousin. She shook like a leaf when she beheld it, and clung to me convulsively.

"This is witchcraft, Hector," she said. "The dress in that picture is the dress of the man I see in the pleasaunce; but the face is not his."

Then she described to me the face of the stranger; and it was my cousin's face line for line—André de Brissac, whom she had never seen in the flesh. Most vividly of all did she describe the cruel mark upon his face, the trace of a fierce blow from an open hand.

After this I carried my wife away from Puy Verdun. We wandered far—through the southern provinces, and into the very heart of Switzerland. I thought to distance the ghastly phantom, and I fondly hoped that change of scene would bring peace to my wife.

It was not so. Go where we would, the ghost of André de Brissac followed us. To my eyes that fatal shadow never revealed itself. *That* would have been too poor a vengeance. It was my wife's innocent heart which André made the instrument of his revenge. The unholy presence destroyed her life. My constant companionship could not shield her from the horrible intruder. In vain did I watch her; in vain did I strive to comfort her.

"He will not let me be at peace," she said; "he comes between us, Hector. He is standing between us now. I can see his face with the red mark upon it plainer than I see yours."

One fair moonlight night, when we were together in a mountain village in the Tyrol, my wife cast herself at my feet, and told me she was the worst and vilest of women.

"I have confessed all to my director," she said; "from the first I have not hidden my sin from Heaven. But I feel that death is near me; and before I die I would fain reveal my sin to you."

"What sin, my sweet one?"

"When first the stranger came to me in the forest, his presence bewildered and distressed me, and I shrank from him as from something strange and terrible. He came again and again; by and by I found myself thinking of him, and watching for his coming. His image haunted me perpetually; I strove in vain to shut his face out of my mind. Then followed an interval in which I did not see him; and, to my shame and anguish, I found that life seemed dreary and desolate without him. After that came the time in which he haunted the pleasaunce; and—O, Hector, kill me if you will, for I deserve no mercy at your hands!—I grew in those days to count the hours that must elapse before his coming, to take no pleasure save in the sight of that pale face with the red brand upon it. He plucked all old familiar joys out of my heart, and left in it but one weird unholy pleasure—the delight of his presence. For a year I have lived but to see him. And now curse me, Hector; for this is my sin. Whether it comes of the baseness of my own heart, or is the work of witchcraft, I know not; but I know that I have striven against this wickedness in vain."

I took my wife to my breast, and forgave her. In sooth, what had I to forgive? Was the fatality that overshadowed us any work of hers? On the next night she died, with her hand in mine; and at the very last she told me, sobbing and affrighted, that *he* was by her side.

A STORY OF FRENCH CRIME.

From the (London) Saturday Review.

The opening chapters of *L'Affaire Lerouge* forcibly remind us of that famous bit of deductive evidence in POE's story of the *Murders of the Rue Morgue*. Two days after Mardi Gras, a woman called la veuve Lerouge is found murdered in her lonely cottage in the little hamlet of La Jonchère. She was a hearty, loose-living, well-preserved woman of fifty-five or so, in good circumstances, but not well looked on by her neighbors for her free talk which did not respect even the modesty of the young, and for her nightly habit of intoxication. Though gossipping as well as slanderous, she had been profoundly secret concerning herself and her antecedents; all that was known was that she had lived among seafaring people, that she was the widow of a sailor and the mother of a son. Four or five times during her two years' sojourn at La Jonchère, a lady, accompanied by a young man, had visited her; and once an elderly gentleman, *decoré*, and likewise accompanied by a young man. These last came in a grand carriage. Also, there had been seen leaving her cottage at various times a young man who looked like an official on the railway, and an elder and taller man, in a gray blouse, and with a bad countenance, both supposed to have been her lovers. When the Police enter her cottage on the requisition of her neighbors, who had not seen her for two days, she is found lying face downward among the ashes of the fireplace, stabbed twice between the shoulders. She had been dead about thirty-six hours, which brings the hour of the murder to the evening of the Mardi Gras. The place is all in confusion—drawers, wardrobes, chests, the very paillasse of the bed opened and searched, and their contents scattered about the cottage, and the silver and trinkets which she was known to have possessed are missing. The case is given into the hands of the local Chief of Police, one Gevrol, and the magistrate to watch it is M. Daburon. Gevrol's hypothesis is that she has been murdered by her lover, the big, bad-looking man in the blouse, and that it was a case of love-making, and subsequent assassination for the sake of her little store. His calculations are somewhat upset by the discovery of a sum of money in gold left behind in a drawer, but he explains this away by oversight or sudden panic; for, if not robbery, where are the jewels and the silver? By clever questioning, he discovers that a man with earrings, and dressed like a sailor, had been seen leaving her cottage early on the morning of Quinquagesima Sunday—a man elderly, short, stout, and therefore not the big blouse; but whom, failing the blouse, Gevrol sets down as the murderer. He puts himself on his traces, with very little clue—only the name of the Captain of a vessel to whom this man with the earrings sent a message; and on this slender basis he goes at once to work.

But now comes in le père Tabaret—generally called Tiranclair, from a favorite phrase of his—a secret detective for love of the sport, with a scent as keen as a bloodhound's, to whom the tracking of a criminal is an art, a science, and who builds up his hypothesis on the most precise and mathematical laws of human action. He has the eyes of a hawk, and a brain as sharp as his sight. When he enters the cottage he goes about like a dog searching for the scent; soon he asks for paper and a pencil, then for plaster, water and a bottle of oil. In a short time he returns, discoveries and hypothesis complete. At half-past nine on the evening of the Mardi Gras there had been a heavy shower; so there are no traces of mud on the floor, and as there is a little road-dust under the table where the assassin sat, he arrived before half-past nine. La veuve Lerouge had expected [illegible] one, therefore he was not the lover. She was already half undressed when the knock came to the outside shutter of the window (not the door,) and it was the knock of one to whom she was accustomed, for she did not delay even to put on her gown again, but flung an old shawl about her shoulders, and opened. She was just winding up the clock, had indeed drawn the cord a little way, when interrupted. The clock was one which went only fourteen hours, and it had stopped at five the next morning. Besides, there was a chair placed beneath it, and the mark of a foot on the chair. The assassin was a young man, well dressed, and above the middle height; he wore a light hat, carried an umbrella, and smoked a cigar with a mouthpiece. In the garden, the print of a man's boot, with high heels, arched instep, small and narrow sole, the boot of an *élégant*, proved the general attire. He had leaped across a newly-planted bed, alighting on the point of his foot, therefore he was active and young. The upper drawers of the wardrobe had been rifled without the aid of chair or footstool, therefore he was tall. He had placed his hat on a dusty marble slab, and the crown had left a clean mark; his umbrella had been thrust into a clod of earth, which showed distinctly the impress of the ferule and the leather round the top: and among the ashes is the end of a cigar which had been neither moistened nor bitten, and which has therefore been smoked by a mouthpiece. He was an honored guest, for whom had been brought out the best table linen and the cut-glass goblet; and the widow was in the act of cooking ham and eggs for his supper when he struck her as she bent before him, stabbing her between the shoulders with the end of a foil newly sharpened, as shown by the mark on her gown where he had wiped off the blood. He wore grey kid gloves, which he had not taken off, for there were small fragments of grey kid under the woman's nails, evidently torn off in her struggle. These were the discoveries of le père Tabaret; whence his conclusion that it was neither for money nor for jealousy, nor yet on a sudden quarrel, that the murder was committed, but that it was to secure papers of importance, which had been found and burnt. In proof whereof he shows ashes and fragments of burnt paper gathered up from the hearth. As for the silver and trinkets, he asserts that they will be found, most probably in the river. They were taken merely to give the affair the semblance of a robbery. In a short time this prediction is fulfilled, and searchers bring in a bundle fished out of the river, with all the murdered woman's missing goods. Thus far le Tiranclair's hypothesis fits well, and the murder is lifted out of the rank of a vulgar crime into a dramatic mystery. All this is in the spirit and style of Edgar Poe, and is most admirably done.

Le père Tabaret has two intimate friends, Madame Gerdy and her son Noël. Noël is an avocat, a young man of irreproachable character, clear intelligence, grand and noble address; he is the secret detective's favorite friend, whom he has left his heir by will; and Madame Gerdy has only escaped being asked to become Madame Tabaret by the fear the old man has of losing his evenings with her and Noël, should she refuse him. After this expedition to La Jonchère he goes to his friends', where he finds Noël strangely troubled and Madame dangerously ill—she had swooned on reading the announcement of the murder of la veuve Lerouge—and Noël speaks of her with noticeable coolness as Madame Gerdy, and not ma mère, as usual. After a time he confides in Tabaret. Quite lately he discovered certain letters which told him two things—the one, that he was the son of M. le Comte de Commarin; the other, that he was not the son of Madame Gerdy at all, but of Madame la Comtesse, now dead. Madame Gerdy had been M. de Commarin's mistress both before and after his marriage, and it had been his will to have the children changed at nurse, so that he might bring up as his heir the son of his beloved Valérie, while leaving to a lower state the son of his unloved wife. And Claudine Lerouge was the woman intrusted with the secret, and who had effected the change. He shows Tabaret the letters, and bitterly deplores the untimely murder which thus deprives him of his most important witness, for Madame Gerdy, he says, would deny the fact, not to bring trouble on the man she had loved so devotedly, though he had cruelly cast her off. But then he had been deceived by misrepresentations and false appearances. Thus the motive for the murder is somewhat narrowed, and clearly Noël Gerdy is the greatest loser. He is a handsome young fellow, with bright eyes, a little too bright perhaps, living a model life of study and prudence; and that he is overwhelmed with debt and in the hands of the money-lenders, that he has a little mistress whom he keeps in princely style, and that he visits her at night, getting out by a shed in the garden, and not asking for the cordon like any other lodger, are secrets known only to himself. But he is not happy in his love, for Madame Juliette hates him, in that he will not compromise himself with her publicly, but keeps her *en cachette* as much as possible. Has he not his *role* of the virtuous young avocat to maintain?

The next step is a scene between the Viscount Albert de Commarin and his father, the Count. Noël has been to his half-brother, has shown him the letters, and appealed to his sense of honor and justice. Albert has both virtues, and insists on giving up his false heirship; but the old nobleman, who is of the tiger kind, gets furiously angry, and forbids such highflown folly; he has been the Viscount de Commarin since his infancy, and he shall die Count de Commarin, come what may. Albert is ordered to his room, there to await his father's pleasure.

One important element in the story consists in the love which M. Daburon, the magistrate, has for Mlle. Claire d'Arlanger; but as Claire loves Albert de Commarin, and he loves her, she refuses M. Dabauron, and resolves to be true to her faith, though the tigerish old father will not give his consent to the marriage, because the d'Arlanger family is *en decadence*, and he is ambitious for his son. When le père Tiranclair, in his capacity of secret detective, goes to M. Daburon's office, and there relates what Noël has confided to him, but one conclusion can be come to—the Viscount Albert de Commarin is the murderer of Claudine Lerouge. He and his father alone are interested in her death; but as the murderer was a young man, and not an old one, it is Albert, and not M. Le Comte. Albert is arrested, and his apartment is searched by the Police. They find an overcoat and a pair of trousers, wet, muddy and torn; they find a pair of gray kid gloves, scratched and torn; an umbrella, the ferule of which corresponds with the model of the impression taken in plaster by Tiranclair, and a foil with the sharp end broken off; and they learn that the Viscount had left the hotel early in the evening of the Mardi Gras, and had not returned until two o'clock in the morning. Before going, he had written a letter and received an answer, which he had burnt; and he had been heard to say, "*Elle ne saurait résister.*" When arrested, he exclaims, "*Perdu!*" and other significant expressions, bearing upon some great perplexity and mental trouble, are detailed to M. Daburon. Now begins the terrible struggle of the upright Judge. He loves Claire better than his life, and for her sake would gladly find Albert de Commarin innocent; but, for the chance of the future for himself, would more gladly find him guilty. As the examination of the accused proceeds, this comparatively negative state gradually becomes one of active hatred and suspicion translated into certainty. The chain of circumstantial evidence is complete, and Albert, though always declaring his innocence, refuses to say where he was on the evening of the Mardi Gras. He cannot, or will not, prove an *alibi*. But this refusal, which confirms M. Daburon's belief of his guilt, assures le père Tiranclair of his innocence. So clever a schemer as the murderer of the widow Lerouge, he says, would have been provided with an *alibi*, a well-sounding, plausible *alibi*. Hence, sure of the young man's guiltlessness, he constitutes himself his partisan, and tries to undo the mischief he has caused. But M. Daburon is as impassioned on the other side, and Albert's fate seems very doubtful. While all this goes on, Noël Gerdy is recognized by M. le Comte de Commarin, and acknowledged as his legitimate son. The young avocat behaves in the most perfect manner—words, manner, sentiments, all are really heroic; but M. le Comte does not like him. He cannot but admire him, yet he neither trusts nor loves him. Albert he had always loved, but this faultless Noel somehow does not please him. That want of a substantial *alibi* is still the worst thing against Albert, when Claire d'Arlanger comes courageously forward. Heedless of the social shame belonging to her confession, she says that Albert had passed that whole evening of the Mardi Gras in the garden with her. He arrived before the rain began, but when the rain came they sat under his umbrella, like Paul and Virginia. She has no proofs of what she says, but the detectives visit the garden and ascertain, by certain marks there, that a man had scaled the garden wall before the rain, and repassed it afterward; that he had torn his coat and trousers and pearl-gray gloves on the broken glass at the top, leaving fragments on the points. Albert, therefore is not the murderer; who then is it? Gevrol, always looking for the man with earrings, now brings him in. He is the husband of the murdered woman, who had separated from her because of her vicious life, but who was forced to visit her to obtain her signature to the marriage of her son. He tells his story, which clears up everything. He had known of the intended exchange of the children, and at night, when Claudine and the other nurse were about to shuffle their live cards, he makes a great outcry, prevents the exchange, and scores the arm of (thus marking for life) the son of Valérie Madame Gerdy, so as to render another such attempt impossible. The children were not exchanged, and Noël bears the mark which proves him Madame Gerdy's illegitimate son. Madame Gerdy and Claudine Lerouge both knew that he is what he appears to be—the son of the mistress; and that Albert is what his father does not believe him to be—the son of the wife, and the lawful heir. It is a double trick, and M. le Comte is the one deceived. Then the whole thing reveals itself. Noël found the letters which assumed him to be the legitimate son unjustly deprived of his rights, only to be told that they were worthless, and based on a mistake. The sole witness who could break down his claim, if made, and prove the true identity of the young men, are his mother and la veuve Lerouge. It is not quite clear whether he used foul play to the one, but he murdered the other, knowing nothing of the man with the earrings. His *alibi* was to have been that he had taken his mistress to the theatre; but she, when interrogated by Tiranclair, who at first sees in her only a little wretch who is ruining his beloved Noël, poutingly puts forth, as an instance of his general ill treatment, that he had taken her to the theatre on the evening of the Mardi Gras, but that he had left her almost immediately, and had not returned. When the Police break into the room where Noël is with Juliette, he shoots himself, keeping just breath enough to say with a sneer, "Well, old fellow, so you've turned detective. Is must be pleasant to nip one's own friends. Ah! I had a splendid game, but with three women in the play I was certain to lose."

The story is well told, and is full of those fine and delicate touches, those epigrammatic sentences and incisive phrases, so peculiarly French; the ingenuity of the evidence is very clever, and the analysis of character and motive subtle and true. It is not ghastly and immoral like Germinie Lacerteux, and some others of late production, but it is neat, careful, well sustained and interesting; and, if criminal, is also decent.

THE SONG OF THE SILK-LOOM.

Eat—eat
Leaves—dark, shining mulberry leaves;
And eat, eat, eat,
Till bare and stripped the trees—
Stripped the trees hungry and bare,
Lifting their long arms in air,
While 'tis eat, eat, eat,
Morning, noon and night,
And eat, eat, eat,
Through darkness and dimness and light.

Spin—spin
The filaments silken and fine
And spin, spin, spin
Ten thousand feet in a line.
Our lives go out in a ball;
We spin our funeral pall;
While 'tis spin, spin, spin,
Night and twilight and noon;
And spin, spin, spin
The precious and fatal cocoon.

Weave—weave
The tissues that beauty shall wear;
And weave, weave, weave
The warp that seems light and air:
And yet 'tis that mulberry leaf
Which the worm has spun in a sheaf
Which we weave, weave, weave
With shuttles so nimble and free,
And weave, weave, weave
Into bright silken tapestry.

Ye who dance—dance
In tissues so silken and soft,
Sending your glance, glance,
Wicked and mischievous oft,
Think that the light of your eyes
Can never rival the dyes
Which eaten, spun and wove
From leaves so neglected before,
Are ever the vestments of love
Which taste, beauty and talent adore.

—Hours at Home for January.

THE BERLIN LEGISLATIVE CHAMBERS.

Berlin Correspondence of La France.

The Chamber is situated in the Domhofplatz, in the centre of the city; the building is a very ordinary one, differing but little from the surrounding houses. After having traversed a court, the visitor arrives at the hall of sitting through low and dark corridors much resembling the passages in the Conciergerie of Paris. Two stories must be ascended to reach the public tribunes. The hall, oblong in form, is covered with a dark red paper, and lighted by two large openings in the roof. As it is cold in Winter and hot in Summer, the deputies find it very inconvenient. The speakers address the House either from their places or from a small tribune placed below the President's seats. The whole Progressist party is seated to the left of that functionary, who has in front of him the Centre, placed between him and the Ministers, the Conservatives sitting on his right. M. DE FORKENBECK, advocate, is the President and named by the Chamber; he is a young man with a fair complexion and a very mild aspect, but making his observations at times with quite considerable vivacity; the Chamber, however, receives them with deference. He is the mediator of the Assembly. In the centre, M. VINCKE, an old man with white hair and prominent features, is the most influential member of his party; he is a brilliant speaker, and often supports the policy of the Government. Near him is the celebrated M. SIMPSON, who presided over the Assembly of Frankfort and brought the Imperial Crown to KING FREDERICK WILLIAM; he is held in great repute as a lawyer. On the right good speakers are few in number. The member of this party who rises most frequently is M. WAGNER, the founder of the *Kreutz Zeitung*. He was formerly Liberal, but a great change has come over his opinions; having become a high functionary he defends with ardor the policy of Count DE BISMARCK. His solemn language and very unprepossessing countenance do not effect much toward conciliating the good-will of the Progressist public, whose favorite, on the contrary, is M. TWESTEN. This latter personage, a Judge in the Berlin tribunal, is a little man with fair hair and beard; he expresses himself with a firm voice and energetic lucidity; he goes straight to his adversary and presses him with arguments, replete with logic, which excite tempests on the side of the right. Near him is M. WALDECK, member of the Supreme Tribunal, (Court of Cassation,) who speaks frequently and defends constitutional rights with all the authority of his position. His marked features and white hair attract attention, and his prolixity is pardoned in virtue of his age and gravity. In front of him is seated M. WIRCHOW, Professor of Anatomy at Berlin, with a forehead yellow like ivory, and a dark beard beginning to be silvered by age. You know well his talent and his influence over his own party, and you cannot have forgotten the provocation addressed to him by Count DE BISMARCK, who felt offended by the attacks made on his policy by the eminent professor. In the ranks of the Left there is also to be found M. SCHULZ-DELITSCH, a man perhaps the best known, and certainly the most popular in all Prussia; he has devoted his whole life to the laboring classes, whose associations have found in him their most eloquent and zealous champion. He is still full of vivacity, and is constantly moving about from one part of the chamber to another to confer with his political friends. Lastly, we have DR. JACOBY, whose bald head and aquiline nose impart an original character to his physiognomy; you are acquainted with his republican opinions, of which he makes no mystery. He is especially the man of strong convictions, never swerving from his path but marching on straight to his object without caring whether he is followed or not by the multitude. Forcible in his delivery, he speaks the truth without disguise, in the keenest and most incisive language. No ribands or uniforms are to be seen in the Chamber, simplicity prevailing everywhere.

A SERMON ON PRIZE PIGS.

From the Saturday Review.

Many of them appear to the vulgar eye to be merely palpitating masses of jelly, with a thin veil of delicate pink skin drawn over them. They have the external appearance, and, so far as we can see, the intelligence, of a sea-anemone; one is tempted to drop a stone into their sides to see the ripple spreading in wide circles across the delicately trembling surface of fat. That surface looks, as Mr. RUSKIN says of some of TURNER's seas, as though it were in perfect repose, and yet as though the breath of a fairy might cause it to undulate. Such a pig is doubtless a poem to those who can appreciate him; he is an embodied sonnet, or an exquisite little Horatian ode, expressing in tender lines and colors, instead of words, the idea of lotus-eating repose. But such a perfect pig does not interpret himself. It is the querulous pig, who, in all the varied intonations of voice with which nature has endowed a pig above almost all other animals, really expresses his own view of his position. It is a melancholy fact that most persons persist in regarding a pig as a joke, even down to his dying lamentations. The touching screams with which he protests to the last against his dismissal from all the pleasures of this life are a theme for unthinking laughter. Many persons are doomed, like the pigs, to gain a reputation as humorists, at the cost of their own suffering. And, therefore, having laughed at the plaintive whine of the prize-pig, we should try also to enter into the spirit of his complaint. When one of these sleepy monsters painfully props his bags of fluid fat upon his abbreviated fore-legs, faintly turning his head toward his shoulder so far as his pendulous cheeks will permit, and feebly trying to open his fat-covered eyes, the dullest agriculturist who has been prodding him with an umbrella should understand what he says. He declares, as plainly as a pig can speak, that he is suffering for our good; rolls of fat have been grown upon his unlucky ribs, his eyes have been closed, his temper has been spoilt, exercise has been made impossible, to provide us with bacon, and to satisfy the foolish vanity of some farmer without an eye for nature. He is one of the most characteristic products of an overstrained civilization. The difference between the prize-pig and his remote ancestor of English forests corresponds to the difference between the costumes expanded by crinoline and the primitive paint of the early Briton. From that pig an intelligent mind might infer the British Constitution, and the whole of our modern system of society. Some of the details might, of course, be varied consistently with the preservation of the same type of pig; but none except our glorious institutions, no country except our own favored land, could have originated the British prize-pig. He stands, or lies, in his stye, dimly conscious, let as hope, that he too is "the heir of all the ages in the foremost files of time." For that pig is undoubtedly the product of forces which have been working—though not exclusively with a view to his production—for centuries back.

Now what is the moral to be drawn from this? for even a sermon on prize-pigs should end with a practical application. In an amusing essay upon "Compensation" in the last number of *Fraser's Magazine*, it is set forth with much power that it is an idle, and not an elevating dream to suppose that in this life every individual will be compensated for his sufferings. The prize-pig illustrates this truth. He bears a great deal of misery, of which the advantage does not accrue to himself, nor even to his race. If the end of his suffering is to increase the total amount of happiness, (which may be doubted,) we must include a different order of being in those whose happiness is to be reckoned. This may perhaps be used as an argument against ever anticipating a perfectly satisfactory state of things in this world. We are compelled to leave out of notice some complement to our present state, which is required to solve completely the riddle of the painful earth. Still, it is also plain that our civilization will improve in proportion as the well-being of the whole is reconciled with the happiness of every individual member of society. The Cattle Show should teach us to look forward to a day when prize pigs, instead of being amorphous lumps, should represent the highest symmetry, and at the same time supply the best bacon of which the pig tribe is capable. When that desirable consummation is reached, we may expect to find a state of society in which men, too, can reach their full natural development without distortion; when one class will not be devoted, like the proverbial Strasburg goose, to goose, to secrete unhealthy products for the benefit of the rest; when one set of mechanics will not spoil their lungs and another their legs; when clergymen will not be called upon for morbid developments of sentiment, nor lawyers obliged to narrow their minds by small details, nor journalists to cultivate the art of spreading nonsense over undue spaces—all sacrificing their proper mental development for the good or amusement of others. Then cooperation will take the place of competition, and prize pigs will be moderately thin.

DRIFT ON, MY BARK!

Drift on, my bark! The sunbeams sleep
Upon the tranquil tide;
The ling'ring waters idly creep
And nestle to my side,
The languid breeze that lightly plays
Its softest, sweetest air
Upon the river, fails to raise
One golden ripple there,
And on my breast she is at rest.
Drift on, drift on!

Drift on, my bark! The day is worn,
The shadows round us close;
O'er distant hill and waving corn
The dying sunset glows.
The sapphire tide, grown dark at last,
Wakes with a dreamy sigh,
And joins the breeze, now rising fast,
In mournful lullaby.
But still I hear a whisper near,
Drift on, drift on!

Drift on, my bark! The night winds chill
Sweep round; the bittern calls;
O'er waving corn and distant hill
The gathering darkness falls.
One pale and solitary star
Steals out a timid light;
The curfew-bell chimes out afar
A musical good-night!
The day is done, we are alone.
Drift on, drift on!

W. CROSSMAN.

TRIALS OF CHILDHOOD WHICH HARDEN THE HEART.—There are trials which chasten the heart and elevate the mind; but it is doubtful whether it can be for the welfare of any helpless, childish creature to be familiar with falsehood and chicanery, with debt and dishonor, from the earliest awakening of the intellect; to feel, from the age of six or seven, all the shame of a creature who is always eating food that will not be paid for, and lying on a bed out of which she may be turned at any moment with shrill reproaches and upbraidings; to hear her father abused and vilified by vulgar gossips over a tea-table, and to be reminded every day and every hour, that she is an unprofitable incumbrance, a consumer of the bread of other people's children, an intruder in the household of hard, pitiless poverty, a child whose only heritage is shame and dishonor. These things had hardened the heart of Captain Paget's daughter. There had been no counteracting influence—no fond, foolish, loving creature near at hand to save the girl from that perdition into which the child or woman who has never known what it is to be loved is apt to fall. For thirteen years of Diana's life all love and tenderness, endearing words, caressing touches, fond admiring looks, had been utterly unknown to her. To sit in a room with a father who was busy writing letters, and who was wont to knit his brows peevishly if she stirred, or to mutter an oath if she spoke; to be sent to a pawnbroker's in the gloaming with her father's watch, and to be scolded and sworn at on her return if the money-lender had advanced a less sum than was expected on that security—do not compose the most delightful or improving experiences of home-life.—*Miss Braddon's "Birds of Prey."*

ENGLISH CRITICS ON LONGFELLOW.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *Saturday Review* are very severe on LONGFELLOW's last volume. The *Gazette* says:

"They are musical; they are moral; they have all an air of chastened and slightly melancholy meditation; they all smell of morocco leather; and there are not five separate fundamental ideas in the whole batch; they read pleasantly aloud; and, besides that there really is a gentle stir of thought in them, they seem somehow to be written in the minor key, and have the emotional effect which even downright nonsense produces when uttered from the pulpit in that tone. In saying this we do not mean to deny that LONGFELLOW has much merit; but we do mean that there is a great deal more art than poetry in his productions, that his art is often little better than artifice, and that his pretty way of putting commonplace ideas has imposed too much and too long upon the world. * * * However, the 'Bells of Lynn' will prove another of his successes, no doubt, and will be set to music, just as those truly Tupperian things, 'Excelsior' and the 'Psalm of Life,' have been, to the admiration of ten thousand drawing-rooms; while the very best of all LONGFELLOW's smaller poems, 'The Fire of Driftwood,' remains comparatively unknown."

The *Saturday Review*, which is nothing if not severely critical, says:

"Among the ranks of impassioned poets Mr. LONGFELLOW occupies a very low place indeed, or rather he has no place at all among them. He must be classified with the large band of pleasant versifiers who, without rising to genuine passion or the highest emotion of any kind, are distinguished by a good deal of tender feeling of inferior strength. We miss in his writings anything like a deep or swift current; we find no strong and vehement sense of the great forces at work in human nature as in the outer world. But there is a certain consciousness of the deeper issues of things. Not that Mr. LONGFELLOW ever gets really down among these depths, but he evinces some sense of there being such depths, and this perhaps redeems him from mediocrity in its worst interpretation. For all this, however, he is at bottom emphatically commonplace."

But though commonplace, always commonplace in ideas and expression, and never in any poem rising above this level, still LONGFELLOW does at times rise a long way above TUPPER:

"A versifier who can thus gratify numbers of blameless persons, and fill them with mild and comforting sensations of goodness, has a right to be satisfied with his work. There are worse tasks than this of putting the most creditable surface emotions of commonplace people into a shape in which they can be recognized in a rather glorified condition by those whom they affect. This is just what Mr. LONGFELLOW does."

PARISIAN TASTES.—Among the prevailing tastes revived in Paris of late is that for ancient furniture, and the consequence is that, in order to satisfy the general demand, not only have the Provinces and hidden recesses of old chateaux been ransacked for such, but regular manufactories of "new old" furniture have sprung up, whose object is to reproduce as faithfully as possible the elaborate workmanship, and often most uncomfortable shapes, of tables, seats, cabinets, &c., of the periods of LOUIS XIII., LOUIS XIV., and his successors. The most fashionable of these epochs is that called LOUIS XVI., just bordering on the stiffness of the Empire, that is, and yet possessing much of the grace of the previous reign, denuded of its too great ornamentation. Go where you will now, the moment you fix upon one of these favorite shapes, scarcely, perhaps, recognizing its precise date, you are asked double the price as for any other, the invariable reply being: "*Mais*—that is LOUIS Seize!" The favorite wood now is pear-tree wood, a black wood resembling ebony, very hard to work up, but possessing, when it is so, the sharpness of outline of metal, and therefore peculiarly adapted for excellence in sculpture. This *bois de poirier* now made into *bahuts* (or high cabinets) tables, book cases, and furniture of every description, admits of fine carving, and brings a high price when the designs and execution are good. At the house of GUERET BROTHERS, on the Boulevards, but having an immense working establishment in the suburbs, some magnificent specimens of this species of wood-work may be seen, for which, indeed, no sum is deemed too high. The name must be known to many of your readers, for his reputation is almost European. An order given and executed a short time ago, by this house, for the dining-room furniture of an English nobleman of wealth, was the admiration of all connoisseurs here for the beauty of its designs and sculpture, the cost of which amounted to 200,000f. or £8,000. The newest fashion in Paris—where even the fashion of furniture changes completely every two or three years—is to have dining-room chairs no longer covered with morocco or moleskin, but with dark cloth, the walls equally hung with dark colored velvet paper or cloth, and relieved by candelabras, behind which are attached plates of metal or of glass, the whole being highly "becoming," as the well-informed and well-spoken dealer told me, to ladies in full dress, whose brilliancy the contrasting dark shades set off. Some houses confine their manufacture entirely to certain periods; so at a certain dealer's, who had some magnificent specimens of LOUIS XIII. furniture, (imitated,) I was told that he never designed or worked later than the LOUIS XIV. style, and there much of the carving was in sycamore wood, bearing much analogy to the pear-tree wood, though not of so fine a grain, and not quite so expensive. It is impossible to give moderate-minded English persons an idea of the extent and universal spread of extravagance in the way of furniture in this country. The number of houses dealing in such things and the richness of their stores bear, of course, strong evidence to this fact, and yet, much as there seems to be of selling and making, the one universal outcry is that trade is in a bad state. Workmen are paid such high wages that they don't care to work more than a few days in the week, and often are not to be got at all. The shops complain, and private individuals, who have to pay, and are at the mercy of this sort of gentry, complain still more bitterly; and no remedy seems at hand for this evil. We are accused of having taught the workmen here what is called *être en grève*—English, "a strike"—which they not only use, but abuse, to the great detriment of society and trade. It is difficult to say what will stop this state of things, which would seem to be inherent to too great a state of prosperity and civilization, but of which the fruits are hard of digestion.—*Paris Correspondent of The Queen.*

LUTHER MARTIN, THE MARYLAND LAWYER.—In person, Mr. MARTIN was not large, but of the medium size; muscular, but not heavy, in form. He was near-sighted, and often appeared walking in the streets with a book or legal paper close to his eyes, entirely abstracted, and forgetful of everything around him. He was awkward and rude in his manners, eccentric in his habits, and a mighty drinker, such as Prof. PORSON would have loved to meet. His knowledge of the law was profound; and not one of his cotemporaries was so thoroughly grounded in the black-letter learning as he. His memory was wonderful, and enabled him to have at instant command all the wealth of his great and varied learning. Once, while attending the General Court at Annapolis, he discovered that the copy of a certain paper recorded in the Baltimore County Court was wanting for the success of a cause in which he was engaged, and the trial was already in progress. An express was dispatched, and he undertook to employ the Court until the desired copy could be had; the distance between the places being thirty miles. He did so, and amused and instructed the Court and the bar by a flood of law knowledge, which, though it did not always bear upon his case, was not sufficiently irrelevant to cause him to be checked. He was in the midst of a learned exposition of a great point at the moment the official copy was put into his hands; and, at once breaking off his argument, he said: "And, please your Honors, here is the very thing I have been speaking for." He had spoken to some purpose, too, for he gained the cause. His elocution was not good, nor his address pleasing; but his arguments were so clear, and his knowledge so accurate, that he never failed to secure attention, even when he did not convince.

BLENNERHASSET gives the following account of his first interview with him: "As we were chatting over some of Mrs. GAMBLE's fruit after dinner, in staggered the whole rear guard of BURR's forensic army—I mean the celebrated LUTHER MARTIN. * * * I was too much interested in the little I had seen, and the great things I had heard, of this man's powers and passions, not to improve the present opportunity to survey him in every light the length of his visit would permit. I accordingly recommended our brandy as superior, placing a pint tumbler before him. No ceremonies retarded the libation; no inquiries solicited him upon any subject, till apprehensions of his withdrawal suggested some topics to quiet him on his seat. Were I now to mention only the subjects of law, politics, news, &c., on which he descanted, I should not be believed when I said his visit did not exceed thirty-five minutes. Imagine a man capable, in that space of time, to deliver some account of an entire week's proceedings in the trial, with extracts from memory of speeches on both sides, including long ones from his own: to recite half columns *verbatim* of a series of papers of which he said he is the author; to caricature JEFFERSON; to give a history of his acquaintance with BURR, expatiate on his virtues and sufferings, maintain his credit, embellish his fame, and intersperse the whole with sententious reprobations and praises of several other characters,—some estimate, with these preparations, may be formed of this man's powers, which are yet shackled by a preternatural secretion or excretion of saliva, which embarrasses his delivery."—*American Law Review for January.*

A STRANGE STORY.—I knew a strange old man with something noble about him outwardly and inwardly—he might have sat for RETZSCH's etching of the "Ancient Mariner," so exactly he resembled it—who, while living amid the Eastern civilization that had reared him, one day found his arm moved and his fingers pointing, in obedience to nerves which he could not, or fancied he could not, control. The finger pointed westward, and he resolved to follow it. It brought him to a door in a town near the source of the Ohio, at which he knocked. He related how he had been guided there to the inmates of the house, and he found them full of faith in his pointing finger. They entertained him for some days, and called in their friends, who sat around this Ancient Mariner with silent expectation. Again his finger pointed to the river, and to it the group followed him. There they found a raft waiting to be employed, and the old man had an impression that they must all get on it, taking tents, clothing and provisions; and that they must float down the river to some place afterward to be revealed, or "pointed" to, where they were to found some kind of New-Jerusalem. Strange as it may seem, well-to-do men and women, old and young, embarked on this singular voyage. On the slow raft, shoved aside by hundreds of swift, amazed steamboats, they floated one or two weeks without once landing, until at length the old man stood at the front and pointed to the shore. There they left the raft and made their way a mile from the river, where they mapped out a city and built some cabins. Then the pillar of fire which had led them seemed to melt into the light of common day. One after another they departed, leaving the cabins alone as the monument of their adventure. But I believe that none of them again lived in the ordinary way of human society; they have wandered ever since through many parts of the world, as if seeking for something they had lost. Lately, I saw some of them walking along the streets of London with the same sad, expectant look. But I doubt not they will all find their way back to Ohio, where they belong, as castles belong to the Rhine and docks to the Mersey. Ages before them the red aborigines floated down the same river, following their westward-pointing finger, and dreaming of fairer hunting fields. And, with only a more convenient superstition—steamboat instead of raft—there went before them missionaries, Mormons, Owenites and Californian gold-hunters. Did any of them any more find what they sought?—*Fraser's Magazine for December.*

An Eccentric Character.—The ancient City of Rheims has recently lost a singular character by death, a man whose eccentricity might perhaps by many be thought to deserve a plainer and stronger name. Aubin Louis Hedouin de Pons-Ludore was the son of a Judge of the tribunal of the Marshals of France, and was the last of an ancient family distantly related to that of the great Colbert. He was a linguist, an archæologist and a learned geographer. Having studied at Brienne, he assisted Malte Brun in the compilation of his *Annales des Voyages*, and returned to live in Rheims, where he made use of his connection with the booksellers, whose brother he became, and made a collection of valuable books. These, however, being collected and thrown together without system or judgment, have been for the most part sold again at low prices. His unique cast of countenance, his singular bearing and his picturesque costume marked him out as a public curiosity. No artist came to Rheims without asking leave to take a likeness of such a type of humanity. Everybody in Rheims knew M. Hedouin de Pons-Ludore. His dress was not so tattered as that of the celebrated Chorus Duclos, but was not less remarkable, according to the description of the *Courrier de la Champagne*. It consisted of a greatcoat of coarse yellow cloth, with two rows of the large buttons of the old Pompiers of the National Guard; a huge old-fashioned striped waistcoat, which concealed in the depth of its pockets a watch and trinkets; trousers of coarse grey cloth, open at the sides and buttoned near the ankle; blue stockings; shoes much worn, which had never known polish; on his head a cap of faded velvet, the peak always at the side; his long hair fell over his shoulders in thick shining ringlets, and in his hand he carried a crooked walking-stick of the time of the First Republic. Such was the singular aspect of a gentleman who possessed talents which might have achieved for him a reputation more worthy of desire than that of having been the oddest person in Rheims.

Prince Albert's Mausoleum.—No person connected with the Press is allowed to visit the Mausoleum at Frogmore, where the remains of Prince Albert are interred; but some one who was present when it was opened for the Queen's household, on the last anniversary of the Prince's death, sends an account of what he saw to one of the London papers. The steps leading to the porch of the Mausoleum, as well as to the landing, it appears, were carpeted. The visitors, on entering the circular hall, found much of the interior still boarded up, though a great deal of progress had been made in the work. The floor of the central hall is of inlaid colored marble. The walls are decorated with costly green, red, yellow and other marbles; while the dome or lantern is beautifully ornamented with blue and gold stars. Round the interior of the dome are colored windows, beneath which are painted Cupids holding wreaths of immortelles. Of the three niches only one appeared finished. The niche opened for inspection has painted on the ceiling, "Christ bearing the Cross." On each side of the side walls are German inscriptions and bas reliefs of "Adam and Eve," and "Moses lifting up the Serpent in the Wilderness," sculptured in white marble. There are other decorations and inscriptions. The ceilings in the other two niches had for their subjects, "The Angels appearing to Mary," and "Christ rising from the tomb." Elegant lamps depended from the ceiling of each niche. The temporary tomb of the Prince and the oaken canopy remained as at the anniversary of last year, but chaplets of immortelles had been placed upon the heart of the recumbent figure and hung round the tomb itself by the hands of the Queen and the Royal family. Laurels, chrysanthemums, laurestinas, and other plants in pots, were placed round the central hall, giving the interior of the Mausoleum a very pleasing appearance. On Saturday Her Majesty left Windsor for Osborne, accompanied by Prince and Princess Christian. The *Court Journal* states that the Queen, who is always very punctual in her arrangements, has said she intends to return to Windsor after two months' absence.

A Farmer of Historic and Artistic Note.—A highly respectable farmer named Rolfe has just died at Beaconsfield, at an advanced age, about whom a passing word is but justice to his memory. This Mr. Rolfe was son of the farm bailiff of Right Hon. Edmund Burke, and was the original of the famous picture, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, of "The Infant Hercules." Mr. Jesse, in his "Favorite Haunts," recounting his visit to Beaconsfield in 1845, thus refers to the circumstance: "Mr. Rolfe's mother-in-law," writes Mr. Jesse, "told me a circumstance that I was little prepared to hear; it was the fact that her good, honest and portly son-in-law, whom I saw before me, had been the very infant whom Sir Joshua Reynolds took as the model of his well-known picture of 'The Infant Hercules.' The infant's father was the farm bailiff of Mr. Burke, with whom he was an especial favorite, that great man in his happier days frequently coming to the cottage, sometimes eating potatoes roasted in the embers of a wood fire, and once trying the merits of a rook or a jackdaw pie, or rather a mixture of both." Sir Joshua Reynolds, it seems, when visiting at Burke's, happened to see the infant Rolfe sprawling on the grass, and was struck with the look of strength the child possessed, and he took him for his model of the demi-god, all powerful even in his tenderest years. Rolfe did not belie the opinion of the painter. He grew up a very strong, stalwart man, and so he appeared even in his old age, when he was familiarly known to the last as the "Infant Hercules." Mr. Rolfe lived in a snug farm close to Beaconsfield and to the statesman's favorite spot, "Burke's Grove," and he used to receive strangers visiting his cottage very courteously, and would show them sundry relics of the Burke family. Among other curiosities, he would with great pride exhibit a dagger, which he maintained was the identical weapon that Mr. Burke threw down in the House of Commons.—*Manchester Examiner, Dec. 18.*

Dress of the Empress of the French.—The Empress continues to wear brocaded dresses, and, consequently, to patronize Lyons manufactures to the utmost of her power. The Princess Metternich follows the Imperial example in this respect. A few days ago the latter lady wore at dinner a white Pompadour dress, with bouquets of variegated roses, and small blue leaves brocaded on it. The skirt opened at the front breadth, and displayed a striped blue and white satin petticoat. The trimmings consisted of white lace and ruchings of ribbon; and the small square Louis XV. bodice was decorated with ribbons studded with tiny bouquets of roses. The head-dress consisted of a rose and some genuine Louis XV. jewels. The Duchess D'Elchingen wore, at the same dinner, a turquoise blue silk dress, ornamented with cross-cut bands of blue satin, which were arranged as a ladder at the side of the skirt, and were covered with a most brilliant gimp, made of white satin bugles. The lowest cross-band was fastened to a flounce of *point d'Angleterre*, sewn on without fulness. The bodice was trimmed with similar lace, and had a blue satin bow with bars of white bugles on the left shoulder. The young Duchess wore for head-dress a wreath of olive leaves in blue velvet, the front being represented with pearls. The Empress wore the following evening a brocaded mauve and white dress, the skirt of which was trimmed above the hem with a cross-cut band of mauve satin, edged with white fringe. The Empress has perfect taste in all matters relating to her toilette, and very rarely wears a dress exactly as it is sent home. Her maid has frequently to unpick all the trimmings, and to rearrange them under the direction of her Imperial mistress, who certainly does not under-rate the importance of well got up trimmings.—*Paris Correspondence of The Queen.*

French Amazon.—The *Journal du Loiret*, in noticing the decease of the Baroness Binet de Marcognet, widow of Gen. Marcognet, gives an account of her life, which is truly remarkable, both from its eventful nature, and for the courage displayed by the lady. She was the daughter of a Capt. Le Mormier, who fell mortally wounded in one of the battles of the First Empire, and, in dying, besought his intimate friend and comrade, Marcognet, then his superior officer, to take charge of his daughter. He accepted the trust, and gave the young lady a first-rate education. When she attained her twentieth year he sent for her, and from that time she shared the fatigues and dangers of her protector until the disbanding of the Army of the Loire. The better to perform this labor of love, she assumed the dress of an Aide-de-Camp, which was in fact not unsuited to her active nature and her determined expression of countenance, for she was fiery and intrepid, and singularly cool and calm in the presence of danger. At the battle of Waterloo she hastily jumped into a wagon of the General's, where her mother happened to be; she saved her by presenting one of the pistols she carried at the officer of ordnance, and threatened to blow out his brains if he persisted in his traitorous intention of leading them to the enemy under the pretext of a false order of the General. About the year 1838 Mlle. Julie Le Mormier became the wife of the Baron de Marcognet, whom she survived some years.

Pleasant Anecdote of Maximilian.—*La Presse* gives an anecdote which conveys a pleasant impression of the Emperor Maximilian. An officer was taking a walking tour through the mountainous district of Ischl, and, having lost his way he went into a cottage to inquire the road. The poor woman to whom it belonged instantly desired her little boy to accompany the young man to the turn of the road, and show him which path he was to take. This service having been faithfully performed, the officer gave the child money. The boy refused, remarking that military men never had money. "Ah!" said the young officer, "how do you know that?" "Because my brother is in the army, and he never has any. My mother sold her last stack of corn this very day in order to send him some." The young man touched by the story, returned to the cottage, and leaving his purse with the poor woman, promised to protect her son. The officer was the Archduke Maximilian.

Genealogies to Order.—*La Liberté* relates the following good story of genealogists in general, and of Ritterstein, the German, in particular: The first Emperor was literally besieged by adepts in this art, who, to curry favor, sent him magnificent genealogical trees, in which the origin of his family was traced up to the night of time. Ritterstein spent three years in proving clearly, and without any awkward gaps or missing links, that the house of Bonaparte descended from Blondel, the troubadour, to whom Richard Cœur de Lion owed his rescue. Napoleon laughed heartily at this proof of heraldic lore, and said: "Ah, if the plague were seated on the throne, genealogists would make out that its ancestor was health."

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Europe Arming—Breech-loaders for the Pope—The Great Explosion in English Collieries—Political Excitement—Social Questions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.

Europe is arming. There is no longer any agreement between nations. Each Power, great and small, feels the necessity of self-protection. France, according to the plans ready to be submitted to the Legislative Council, is to have a force of 1,200,000. Prussia, Austria and Russia are to have about the same numbers. These great Powers will then be able to call out say 5,000,000 of men. Italy, England and Spain may raise a million; and the other Powers another—seven millions—to be armed with the best and most rapid means of killing each other. It is a strange spectacle.

Even the Pope has his breech-loaders. The King of Prussia, in his overflowing zeal for the protection of the temporal power, has sent him 500 needle-guns of the latest pattern, each capable, if well handled, of killing ten Garibaldians a minute, or 600 Red Republicans an hour. The 500 guns would, therefore, "do for" 300,000 revolutionists in the short space of one hour. When the 7,000,000 of European soldiers are armed with equally rapid weapons—but I forbear. The calculation is too frightful.

The condition of Europe is assuredly, at this moment, a very singular study. There are strange rumors, not only respecting the health of the Emperor of the French, but Count Bismarck is said to be ill of a disease of the brain, or spinal cord, which unfits him for exertion. The King of Prussia, though full of energy, is old. The heir apparent is narrow-minded, but determined. The revolutionary, or rather Republican elements in Germany are far from satisfied. They want a united Germany, but they are not in the least disposed to accept a Prussian despotism. Then there remains what may be called a States Rights party, which wishes to preserve intact as much as possible of the principles and freedom of the various nationalities. The Northern Confederation is far from being perfected. What the Southern States will do remains to be seen. Austria finds a stubborn and haughty obstacle to national unity in Hungary—a pride which may ruin where it cannot rule, and Italy is in a gulf of debt and of discord; the South jealous of the North, because the Piedmontese absorb all the offices, the prisons full of political prisoners, the Venetians obliged to be fed as soon as they had obtained their liberty, and in parts of the country very serious demoralization.

A few years ago all England was horrified by the explosion of a coal mine and the killing of about 200 workmen. An explosion took place in a colliery near Barnsley, Yorkshire, on Wednesday, which killed nearly all of the more than 400 men and boys working in the mine. Nor was this the end. While parties of twenty-five or thirty men were engaged in bringing up the killed and wounded, two more explosions took place, killing them all, and blowing out the machinery at the pit-mouth. The mine was on fire—nothing could be done but to fill it with water. It is 700 feet deep, and the galleries are miles in extent. The male population of the whole village is destroyed in an instant; the women and children, widows and orphans, are gathered about the mouth of this horrible pit, from which not even the bodies of the dead can be recovered. Almost at the same time an explosion has taken place in a mine at Finley, killing thirty or forty miners.

At all times there is a destruction of life going on in the English coal-mines by various accidents—a battle in which thousands are killed; and while these accidents result in the deaths of a few persons at a time they are but little noticed; but the loss of four hundred men in two days is a very serious matter, and there will probably be a new investigation into the causes and preventions of such calamities. It is hard to sit by one's coal fire and think that a certain amount of such comfort costs a life. It is hard to think that nearly all our comforts are bought with the lives of our fellow men—who fall from our buildings, who are wrecked in our ships, smothered and blown in pieces in our mines, wasted in our manufactories, or who die on battle-fields for those prime necessities of existence—liberty and glory. What a world it all is, when you think of it!

The political excitement, such as it is in England, ought to cease until after Christmas, a season of good feeding and good fellowship; but the Radicals seem to have been embittered by the result of their London demonstration, and have officially threatened another and a much more formidable one, against which the London shopkeepers are protesting, and claiming the protection of the Government. There was a droll Reform meeting a few days ago at Burton-on-Trent, where the pale ale comes from. Mr. Bass gave one of the large rooms of his great brewery for the meeting, and tried to make a speech at it. The Reformers accepted the loan of the room but would not listen to the speech. Mr. Bass told them that so far from the working men being fit to exercise the suffrage, some of his best men, to whom he paid good wages, did not know the meaning of the word suffrage, and cared nothing about it. Mr. Bass is a Liberal, but he doubts the policy of giving the whole power of the country to its most ignorant and disorderly inhabitants.

Mr. Doulton, the colleague of Mr. Thomas Hughes, on Thursday night held a meeting of his constituents in Lambeth. The room was three-fourths filled with his supporters, but the other fourth was taken possession of by a crowd of Radicals, roughs and costermongers, who can make more noise in a minute than a week's silence will cure. At every attempt of the honorable gentleman to speak there arose a din so infernal, that he was compelled to shout his sentences into the ears of the reporters. Even this was stopped, for the roughs charged upon their table and drove them upon the platform. Mr. Doulton was surrounded by his friends, who gathered about him like a cluster of bees, in the centre of which he roared his speech, but it was heard only as a faint buzz and indistinguishable murmur amid the howlings of the Lambeth roughs and costermongers. England, as you may have heard, is the country of fair play, freedom of speech, and all that sort of thing. The Radical Party appears to have abandoned all idea of argument; it distrusts logic; it renounces any dependence upon the eloquence of Bright or the philosophy of Mill, and goes in for the simple brute force of noise and numbers.

A curious fanaticism seems to have broken out among the women in Holland, who, fearing the end of the world and the reign of Anti-Christ, are being rebaptised, even ladies of high rank, in a fashion more primitive than decent, and sending to the King protests against prevailing false and horrible political principles and irreligious doctrines.

In England, the religious contests do not slacken. Dr. Pusey writes column after column in defence of what used to be considered Popish doctrines and practices, but which he proves are those of the Church of England. This is as resolutely denied by Reverend Lord Osborne, and the High and Low Church clergy and laity are gathering into two camps and preparing for the coming battle. Preparations are making to prosecute some of the most notorious of the London ritualist clergymen; but I have no doubt that they have substantially the law on their side. The English prayer-book, as it is, authorizes vestments, candles, church ornaments, confession, absolution, and declares the power of the priesthood, and the Real Presence. Lord Ebury, a zealous low churchman, has no hope but in a revision of the prayer-book itself by act of Parliament; and if Parliament enacted the belief of the Church and its forms of worship, of course it can repeal what it has enacted, and give us an entirely satisfactory creed, ritual, in discipline—only Parliament will do nothing of the kind, but leave every one free to worship as he chooses. As to the Church property, it can be taken for educational purposes, if people could come to any agreement in the matter of education.

While on the subject I must advert to a matter which may interest the very large and respectable body of American Baptists. They are aware that several of their most distinguished clergymen in England are 'verts—*per* or *con*—from the Anglican Establishment. But it appears that, aside from the mode of baptism, they adhere not only to church but to high church ceremonies. They have built and dedicated at Hull the Baptist Chapel of St. John the Evangelist, which is built in the purest style of English Gothic, and the dedication services were opened with the celebration of the Holy Communion, and hymns translated from the Roman Breviary, one of the hymns ancient and modern, used at all High Church dedications. I do not apprehend that the Baptists are all going to become Puseyites; I think Mr. Spurgeon, for example, is safe; but there is no denying a strange tendency of the English people toward the faith and worship of their ancestors. For instance, I know a worthy policeman who has been 18 years in the service, a zealous Wesleyan, who yet never passes a Roman Catholic chapel in his rounds without going in a few moments to say his prayers, because, as he says, it all does good. There is a liberal and tolerant policeman for you!

Social and economical questions divide public attention here with the political and religious. A Manchester meeting urges compulsory education. Compulsion in such a matter would be un-English, but why more so than payment of rates and taxes, and support of the poor, is not easy to see. A hundred less important matters are compulsory; the State for its own security, and the community for its own interests, have a right to require the education, at least up to a minimum point, of every citizen. In Manchester 40,000 children are entirely neglected. In other large towns, especially manufacturing towns, similar numbers. The lower classes are the ignorant classes, and from these come nearly all the criminals, the vagabonds, the tramps and beggars, and the roughs and rowdies.

Trade questions are also becoming alarming. The production of coal, iron and certain manufactures in Belgium have increased in the last ten years 100 to 300 per cent. Wages in Belgium are less than half what they are in England. English industry is crippled by constant strikes and the danger of strikes. The trade societies terrorize whole districts. They will not allow the best workmen to receive the rewards of their skill and energy, nor the poorest to fall below their artificial standard. All are reduced to a dead level. In some trades the introduction of labor-saving machinery is forcibly prevented. In some districts no man's life is safe, unless he obey the rules of the society. There are signs of rebellion, not only by employers, but by workmen, against this despotism. There has been a meeting of colliers this week to denounce the trade unions and declare for the freedom of labor. It is not possible for any length of time to keep up the actual standard of wages in England against the competition of the Continent. It is only a home market and protective system can do that. Englishmen went for free trade, because they wanted the world for a market. They have got a large part of it; but they must take the consequences in fair competition. The day is not far off when the millions of Japan, China, and India, aided by machinery, will enter the lists with England and Continental Europe in the production of cheap goods. India, with her cheap labor and cotton lands, for example, needs only to set her rivers to turning factory-wheels to enable her to send cotton goods to Manchester. The next session of Parliament, in the number and importance of the questions discussed, promises to be one of the most interesting and important ever held in England. The Reform question, the Irish question, the Army and Navy questions, the Church question, and a score of others, will surge up from the opening day, and give the members full employment.

Among the reforms advocated at this moment are those of placing the entire railway and telegraph systems under the control of the Government. The railways of France and Belgium are, or soon will be, owned by the Government, and they will pay the national debts of those nations, and then either furnish cheap means of transit or yield a large revenue, and so diminish taxation. In England there is a ruinous competition between rival lines, not in cheapness, but in expenditure. Under a Government system they would cost less, they might be better managed, and whatever profit they made would reduce taxation. The telegraph should be a part of the postal system, and if messages were sent all over the kingdom at a minimum charge of sixpence, the public would be well served and there would be a large revenue. There is a prejudice in England in favor of private enterprise, but the best opinion seems to be that whatever can be done best and cheapest, so as to secure the greatest good of the greatest number, by a Government, or the collective power of the people, should be done in that manner. The British Post-office is a model establishment. It carries our letters and newspapers, packages, patterns, money, &c. It keeps our small savings and grants annuities. I can deposit any moderate sum of money at a Post-office at one end of the Kingdom and draw it out, or any part of it, at the other. Such a system can be indefinitely extended.

Mr. Buxton presided over a meeting at St. James' Hall this week, to promote some plan for governing London, now wretchedly misgoverned by some thirty or forty parish vestries. In opening the meeting Mr. Buxton said he was "the subject of no end of rulers; but who they were, where were their seats of government, how they were appointed, to whom they were responsible, and what were their powers, he knew no more than the lamb knew about the shepherd who took it between his knees to shear it." The result of this petty, unorganized no-system is that London is a characterless mass of dirty streets and smoky houses, which has grown like a huge fungus, and which is described by those who know it best as the ugliest and most uncomfortable metropolis in the world.

In my last I alluded to the frequency of wife-beating and wife-murder in England. I ought, in justice, to have said that the women are in some cases quite as bad as the men, and that English women as a rule can take their own part and ask no odds of their lords and masters. The gray mare is not seldom the better horse; and the police magistrates are obliged every little while to bind over some termagant wife to keep the peace toward her meek and much-abused spouse. Last Saturday a London cooper came home, bringing his wages to his wife—an excellent custom, which all good wives and some bad ones encourage. The amount was two shillings short, and the cooper, on being called to account by his spouse, said he had been docked that amount from his usual wages. The wife would not believe his story, which turned out to be quite correct, abused him, attacked him with a poker, and finally pitched him down stairs. His skull was fractured and he died.

Our publishers have sent you their Christmas books, which are numerous and profusely illustrated. Books are made cheaper here than in America, I am told; but prices are high, and editions small, as a rule—though you can buy the Waverley novels for sixpence each, and all Shakespeare for a shilling. But England does not compare for cheapness with the Continent. We get a large part of our paper from France and Belgium. The cheapest newspapers in Europe are printed in Switzerland.

The theatres are getting ready for Christmas. Mrs. John Wood has persisted in her rendering of *Miggs*, but will come out on Boxing-night in the "Invisible Prince," and the English are to have their own beloved *Miggs* done for them to a turn by Mr. George Honey, one of the cleverest eccentric comedians and singers on the boards. Mr. Webster, of the Adelphi, has taken the Olympic, and opens with Charles Mathews and his pretty American wife, *née* Weston. Will she be jealous of the ghost of poor Mme. Vestris, on those Olympic boards, I wonder?

The Brothers Davenport are not exactly in the dramatic line, I believe, but hold some spiritual relation to the show folks, and after a long tour in Belgium and Holland, have gone back to Prussia, where, now that peace is established, they are attracting a good deal of attention. If, as some say, the most skeptical people are also the most credulous, they should draw great houses in Northern Germany, famed for its mysticism as for infidelity, and which has given us Kant and Hegel, the Juress of Prevoorst and the Rappites.

A new life of Emmanuel Swedenborg, by William White, is to be published in January, which, I am told, is destined to make a good deal of stir among the receivers of his doctrines, and the much larger number whom they have, perhaps, unconsciously influenced.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The French Press on the President's Message—M. Chevalier—The Farewell Banquet to Mr. Bigelow.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Friday, Dec. 21, 1866.

The journals do not find much in the President's Message to talk about. They had all got the impression that it would at least be as savage toward France as toward England, and they feel flattered at the difference in their favor. But this is not exactly an appreciation, and there have been some appreciations. The *Patrie*, which has not yet heard of the taking of Richmond, and which supports the President because he is a Southern man, finds the Message moderate in tone, conciliatory and statesmanlike. But as the *Patrie* was the most violent advocate of the Mexican Expedition, and the last to admit its abandonment, it finds it up-hill work to stick to its old secession sympathies and President Johnson, while abusing the Government for driving the French out of Mexico. But when people, by blind partisanship, will put themselves into such tight places, they must suffer the consequences of their inconsistencies. The *Débats* does not understand why President Johnson should complain of the French troops being removed six months sooner than was promised, and that the troops were to be thus removed, it says, was well known to all the world, if not to the President, long before the message was written. The *Constitutionnel* is silent about the Mexican part of the Message, but does not fail to show by quotations from the English Press how delicate the relations are between the United States and England. The *Opinion Nationale* has nothing to say in favor of the Message, and calls attention to the singular expression which is found in it: "Our interests in the East"—that is to say, in Turkey and the Mediterranean. This expression, the *Opinion* explains in another place by admitting that on account of the growing commerce of the United States in the Mediterranean and Black Seas, additional diplomatic and consular agents were required. The other papers all criticise the Message in the same strain. They call it a document written with a view to revive a lost popularity, and declare that in presence of a hostile Congress and people his opinions or recommendations are of no value.

M. Michel Chevalier, Senator, Professor of Political Economy at the College of France, resumed yesterday, after several years' silence, his lectures at the College, and, as in former times, the house was too small by half to admit all his hearers. I am glad to mention here that M. Chevalier appears to regret the advice he gave about the Mexican expedition; for you will recollect how he was dazzled by the gold mines of Sonora, even to the point of declaring that the American Union was broken up, and that the occasion was a good one for France to march into Mexico. M. Chevalier, who had always been a good friend to America and Americans, is now coming back to his first love, and in his opening speech was full of eulogies for the institutions and character of the American people, and informed his hearers that he would make his most frequent diversions for examples in political economy in that direction.

The *Moniteur* of this morning contains quite a lengthy caution to Frenchmen, (in the form of a letter from New-York,) not to emigrate to the United States to obtain work, unless well provided with money; for that the majority find there nothing but deception and starvation. "Twelve hundred dollars and the English language," says the official journal, is the stock in goods with which a French emigrant may in safety set out for the United States—knowing very well that when a Frenchman is as rich as that he stays at home.

Gen. Dix is to be received by the Emperor officially on Sunday next. The General has moved with his family into the house No. 6 Rue de Presbourg, and he has taken for the Legation an apartment at No. 27 Avenue Josephine. Col. Hoffman, new Secretary of Legation, will occupy, with his family, the same house with the Legation.

The complimentary banquet, given at the Grand Hotel by the Americans in Paris to His Excellency Mr. Bigelow on the occasion of his retirement from the position of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States in France, was exceedingly splendid.

The grand dining-room of the hotel was superbly decorated with the French and American flags, each of the columns displaying the United States Arms. About 300 guests were assembled.

Hon. E. H. Kellogg, of Massachusetts, presided, in the absence of Hon. Charles King, who was compelled at a late hour to decline on account of severe indisposition. The guest of the evening was seated on the right of the Chairman, and Mrs. Bigelow on his left. Close to the late Minister was Prof. Morse.

A blessing was asked by Rev. W. O. Lamson.

After dinner followed the usual toasts: "To His Majesty the Emperor of the French," and "To the President of the United States," which were both received with loud and continued cheers.

The chairman then, in a brief and felicitous speech, introduced the guest of the evening. Mr. Bigelow, on rising, was greeted with enthusiastic cheering. As soon as silence was restored, he said:

"It is needless for me to say, Mr. Chairman, with what feelings I rise to make my acknowledgments for the festal compliment which you have interpreted to me in such graceful and generous terms.

I could under no circumstances have separated myself from a circle of friends in the midst of whom I had passed the five most eventful years of my life, without emotion; but when I find myself the object of such a tribute from those who during that period have shared my anxieties, as well as my hopes, who have cheered me by their friendship and strengthened me by their counsel, I feel as if nothing I can say would be either so appropriate or so eloquent as silence. There are emotions, and my heart is swelling with them, of which silence is the most eloquent interpreter. [Loud cheers.] The terms, however, in which our chairman has been pleased to refer to my official career before this imposing assembly have deprived me of that resource, and constrain me, as well as I can, 'to wreak my feelings upon expression.' [Renewed Applause.]

I thank you, then, my friends for the honors with which you have distinguished me to-night; I thank you with all my heart; I thank you not only for myself, but for her who shares my joys as well as my sorrows; I thank you also in behalf of my children, who, in common with ourselves, will always hold your names in grateful remembrance.

In bidding adieu, as in a social sense I feel that I am now doing, to the exalted position to which the partiality of our late President—now one of the noble army of martyrs—unexpectedly assigned me, surrounded with everything that is gay and brilliant, and distinguished and lovely, I find myself irresistibly impelled to contrast the circumstances under which I shall return to our country with those under which I left it with an aching heart in the Summer of 1864. [Loud cheers.]

Then a rebellious flag floated over eleven States of the Republic; treason among their officers had rendered our little army and navy almost ridiculous; the first battle of Bull Run was scarce two weeks old; the people of the loyal States, at first almost paralyzed by the unexpected proportions of the danger to which their great political inheritance was exposed, were gradually committing their private interests to the aged and infirm, and applying themselves to the study of the rudiments of war; the enemies of the Union had already secured in foreign countries the privileges and immunities of belligerents; the credit of our Government was shaken abroad, and it was already apparent that the expenses of an exhaustive war must be provided for exclusively from our own resources.

Our friends in foreign countries began to despair of popular government—'a great Empire,' it was confidently proclaimed by a leading European journal, 'lies like a crystal under the hammer; the first blow has smote it in twain, and every one can see that if the blows are not staid, slighter blows repeated will pound it into fragments.'

We were censured for prosecuting what we were told in the highest quarters must prove a fruitless and ruinous struggle. Like Sampson, with his eyes put out, grinding in the prison-house of the Philistines, the great Republic beyond the sea had become the sport of the privileged classes throughout the world. 'Our God,' they cried, 'has delivered our enemy into our hand!' [Loud approbation.]

Such were some of the painful meditations to which my mind was a prey when I last took leave of our country, little more than five years since. How changed the spectacle that awaits my return! [Applause.]

After a struggle of which, when I left, no one began to imagine either the sorrows or the glories, thanks to a heroism never surpassed and to a patriotism perhaps never equalled, I shall find the Stars and Stripes floating unchallenged upon the Capitol of every State in the Union. I shall find 3,000,000 of creatures, whom I left merchandise, independent citizens; I shall find more than a million of men who have, since I left, not only learnt the art of war, but seen more military service than any army in the world, regularly absorbed into the industry and commerce of the country; I shall find the debt of the nation diminishing at the rate of nearly a thousand millions of francs every year, and our national securities selling freely in more foreign markets than the securities of any Government in the world; and, finally, I shall find the flag of the United States more universally and more justly respected, both at home and abroad, than it ever was at any previous period of our history. [Tremendous cheering.]

Is it surprising then, my friends, that I am anxious, even at the sacrifice of a position which is at the height of any reasonable ambition, to revisit a country which has done so much since I left it, to make us all proud of belonging to it. Painful as necessarily will be my separation from the land which has been my home for no inconsiderable fraction of the longest human life, it will, nevertheless, be my privilege to carry away with me many most agreeable recollections of my residence in France. [Applause.]

You will pardon me if of these I place first, what is by no means first in the order of importance, the unfaltering kindness which I have received from the head of that department of our Government with which I have been in official correspondence. It will always be to me a source of unqualified pride and satisfaction to have occupied a position which gave me an opportunity, enjoyed in the same degree by scarcely any other person, to appreciate the great ability and discretion with which the foreign affairs of our country have been conducted during the most critical period of its existence. History can do such services but tardy justice. [Cheers.]

It will also be to me the source of unmingled satisfaction to recollect that during my residence here I can reproach myself with the neglect of no becoming effort to maintain and cultivate the hereditary friendship of France for the United States, and that I leave at a moment when I may say, with entire propriety, that the most friendly disposition animates and directs the councils of both Governments.

I trust also I shall take with me more correct notions of the people whose hospitality I have been sharing so long than are usually entertained in countries where the English language prevails. My observation has led me to accept unreservedly the opinion expressed by my earliest and most illustrious predecessor, that 'the French are a most amiable nation to live with;' and, speaking generically, that 'there is nothing wanting in the character of a Frenchman that belongs to an agreeable and worthy man.' [Loud applause.]

I have been fortunate enough to find among them many warm friends from whom it will be a trial to part, and whose kindness to me and mine I can never forget. In enumerating the circumstances which will serve to sweeten the solitude and repose to which I am looking forward with some impatience, I must not omit to mention the appointment of a gentleman to succeed me in this mission whose past services in the field, in the Cabinet and in the forum will lend new lustre to a position with which my name is henceforth to be associated.

I regret with you, Mr. Chairman, and with all within reach of my voice, the reasons which prevented his accepting your invitation to-night, that I might have said to his face what I am now constrained to say behind his back, that in the selection of such a distinguished citizen as Gen. Dix for this mission the President has scarcely paid a greater Compliment to the General than to all his predecessors I commit you with confidence to his charge, and I bespeak for him the same kindness—the same forbearance he will not require—that you have always shown to me." [Long continued cheering.]

After the acclamations had subsided, Mr. Parke Godwin being called on to answer the toast, "Our countrywomen—at home and abroad," made a witty and eloquent speech, in which full justice was done to this most suggestive subject

The other toasts were responded to as follows: "The Civil and Religious Institutions of our Country," Rev. Dr. Eldridge and Rev. Dr. Duryea; "The Army and Navy," Gen. Ames, U. S. Army, and Col. Hoffman, Secretary of Legation at Paris; "The Telegraphic Union of the Continents," by Prof. S. F. B. Morse; "The Health of Cyrus W. Field" was gracefully acknowledged by Hon. David Dudley Field; "The Press," by Dr. W. E. Johnston; and "The Secretaries of the United States' Legation at Paris" by Col. John Hay.

A letter was read from Gen. Dix regretting his inability to be present, and expressing his high appreciation of the character and public services of Mr. Bigelow.

A delightful evening followed the banquet, the company retiring to the drawing-room, where Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow received varied expressions of the regret felt by those around at losing their valued society in Paris.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Opening of the Italian Parliament—The Speech from the Throne—Popular Feeling on the Roman Question—The Pope's Farewell to the French Troops.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Florence, Saturday, Dec. 15, 1866.

The Italian Parliament was opened to-day with rather more *eclat*, if not with more ceremony, than generally attends the annual reunion of the Representatives of the nation. At 11 o'clock the King went from the royal residence to the Palazzo Vecchio, where in the great room of the *Cinque cento* the meetings of the Deputies are now held. All the Tribunes were crowded long before the arrival of the Sovereign, by those who were so fortunate as to have friends among the Deputies, through whom alone, on this occasion, could tickets of admission be obtained. Your correspondent found standing room in the midst of a bevy of ladies of all nations, a happier accident than that to which some others were exposed. The seats, rising half way to the roof of the stately old hall, looked like banks of bloom half covering great dark rocks. The etiquette dress of a courtly reunion was very generally observed, all the members, and a great part of the gentlemen in the audience, wearing open waistcoats and white cravats and gloves. The King entered punctually at the hour named, accompanied by the two Prince children, and the Prince Carignano, cousin to Victor Emmanuel, who, on the return of the Sovereign, has resigned his office as Regent of the Kingdom. On ascending the throne, the King was greeted with several rounds of enthusiastic applause. The new Senators and Representatives from Venetia were then sworn in, very few of whom, by the way, being present to answer to their names. It is probable that with the modesty becoming to inexperience, they preferred a less public or less dazzling introduction to their new duties.

The King, seated in the Chair of State, partly read and partly recited the discourse, some passages of which you may be reading at the moment I am writing this account. Not a word was lost by the audience, for his voice rang through the great room as distinctly as it would be heard if the King were giving the order to charge on a battlefield. Of one thing the Italians may be sure—which is, that they have for a chief one who is physically every inch a man, and not one of the feeble creatures, half dancing-master, half monkey-jack, so often found hanging about a Court. The speech was repeatedly interrupted by applause, and it was warmest in that passage in which the King announced the completion of the work of national independence and union.

The weather was extremely favorable for the pageant out of doors, connected with the passage of the King to the place of ceremonies. The atmosphere was as bright and genial as in the month of May. Hundreds of flags hung from the the house-fronts, and all along the way by which the *cortége* passed draperies in an almost continuous canopy made only the more lively the already sufficiently gay scene. The conduct of the Florentines, or rather the Italians, on these occasions, is much less enthusiastic and more quiet than one might expect. More sober elements have been introduced into the new political society. Everything that now happens seems to be taken as a matter of course, and even great events excite much less surprise than did the most trivial a few years ago. This must be said of the people of the new Kingdom, that in the midst of such great changes their conduct has been moderate and dignified, and freer than might be expected from anything like intemperate exultation.

It was a great moment when the people heard their Sovereign say that for the first time, after many centuries, "no foreign flag floats over Italian soil." If anything can give joy to the heart of the true patriot of this ancient but so long humiliated race, it must be the first knowledge of the truth that his country is free from the rule of the stranger.

There were two things in the King's speech which were listened to almost without response—the reference to the finances and the declaration that the Pope is to be left undisturbed. As to the finances, every one knows that their condition is bad enough, and to put them on a better basis the best skill and energy will have to be called into play. But the policy of non-intervention, it is now admitted, is the true one for the present to be pursued toward Rome. A little time is needed to soothe groundless alarms and to convince the Catholic world that the Government wishes to do nothing to diminish the legitimate influence of the Papacy—which should be purely moral—but, on the contrary, will endeavor to increase and strengthen it. The Government will continue to address kind words to the Pontiff, whatever language may be used at Rome, with the hope of mitigating the rage of the ecclesiastics, and finally curing the obstinate distemper, which has so long baffled every kind of skill.

It is useless for me to make any comments upon the discourse of the King, for you are quite as competent to judge of its merits, even so far away from the community to which most of the words are addressed. This, at least, may be said, the speech has made a good impression here, and increased the confidence already very reasonably felt in the Minister, who is the principal director of affairs.

A happy coincidence was suggested to some of those who looked upon the first meeting of the Representatives of all Italy, and it was this: The room in which the Parliament is held is the great historic hall of the *Cinque cento*, or Five Hundred, and was built not far from five centuries ago. With the addition of the fifty from Venetia, the number of Representatives is now about 500, or with the Ministers who have the right to seats, just that; so that time has made real the name originally given to the room.

Different Italian and French journals have given discordant versions of the allocution of the Pope to Gen. Montebello, in reply to some remarks made by him as commander of the French garrison, at the moment of leaving Rome. The *Unite Cattolica*, edited with spirit and ability by the Abbe Margotto, has given the speech as it was uttered by His Holiness. These are remarkable words from the lips of a ruler whose predecessors once had kings for their servants: "I am weak; I have no resources upon earth. But I am tranquil, because I confide in a Power which will give me the support of which I need. That Power is God. Go, my children, (to the soldiers,) with my benediction and my love. If you see the Emperor, tell him that every day I pray for him. They tell me that he suffers, and I pray that his health may be restored. I hear that his spirit is agitated, and I pray God that tranquility may be given to him. But if I pray for him he must do something for me, for he bears the title of Christian, and France is the first-born of the Church," and other words to the same effect. Such language is as simple and touching as the utterances of a child, and the only regret one feels in reading it is, that it is not addressed to the King of Italy, the Pope's own countryman, instead of to the sovereign of a foreign State, which has less right to concern itself with Italian affairs.

The rumor as to the intention of the Empress of the French to go to Rome, which so many doubted, is, it seems, about to become a reality. The devotion of this lady to the cause of the Holy Father would not allow her to rest satisfied without a visit of sympathy in this moment of his extremity. Nothing will be lost, if little is gained, by this visit. It is to be hoped that the Pontiff's new legion will see to it that this fine lady is not caught up by the brigands, and an imperial ransom demanded, for these bad people have come pretty near to the gates of Rome, and have caused some anxiety to natives and foreigners residing there. It cannot be regarded as other than a graceful act on the part of the Empress to pay her respects to Pius IX., and do what she can to console him, after the many benedictions and kind words he has sent to her and her little son. For the mother, it will be the fulfillment of what she considers a religious duty; by the Pontiff it will be accepted as a compliment; and for the fashionable world of travelers it will afford a new sensation.

The Florentines complain that the number of foreign visitors is not so large as they have had reason to expect, and for which they have taken much trouble to furnish accommodations. A good many new hotels have been opened of late years, and they seem to be pretty well filled; but probably more by natives than by people from other countries. Six or seven hundred Deputies and Senators must be lodged somewhere, and they are principally in hotels.

ANGELICO.

How to Light a Dark Room.—If, in a very narrow street or lane, we look out of a window with the eye in the same plane as the outer face of the wall in which the window is placed, we shall see the whole of the sky by which the apartment can be illuminated. If we now withdraw the eye inward we shall gradually lose sight of the sky till it wholly disappears, which may take place when the eye is only six or eight inches from its first position. In such a case the apartment is illuminated only by the light reflected from the opposite wall or the sides of the stones which form the window; because if the glass of the window is six or eight inches within the wall, as it generally is, not a ray of light can fall upon it. If we now remove our window and substitute another in which all the panes are roughly ground on the outside, and flush with the outer wall, the light from the whole of the visible sky, and from the remotest parts of the opposite wall, will be introduced into the apartment, reflected from the innumerable faces or facets which the rough grinding of the glass has produced. The whole window will appear as if the sky were beyond it, and from every point of this luminous surface light will radiate into all parts of the room.—*Builder.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 5, 1867.

3,000	U. S. 6s, '81....C.	108¾	100	Quick. Min. Co	45
500	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	107¾	100	do......2d call	45
45,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'62	107¾	100	Mar. Min. Co.......	12¾
5,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64	105¾	600	do..........	13
3,500	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	105⅞	100	Mar. Min. Pref........	32
	New Issue.........	104	100	do.........	32½
20,000	do...2d call..c	105¾	100	At. Mail St. C..b30	168
10,000	do.............	105⅞	5	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	169
1,000	Tr. Notes, 73-10s.		100	do...........s60	169
	First Ser........	105	500	N. Y. Cen............	111½
500	do.......Small	104¾	1300	Erie R..........	67⅛
4,000	do...2d Ser.	104⅞	400	do.....2d call..c	67½
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s...x-c	67¼	100	do.............b3	67⅞
10,000	do..........	67½	275	Reading R............	105
1,000	do...........	67¼	1400	do..............	105¼
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	67¼	450	Erie R. Pr........	84½
4,000	N. Y. St. 7s, '70.	102½	10	N. Y. & N. H. R....	115
5,000	N. Y. St.7s, Bounty Loan........R.	105	200	Mich. Cen. R.........	108
			100	do......2d call	108
10,000	N.Car.St.6s...x-c	57¼	69	do.............	108¼
1,000	N. Car. 6s, N......	57	400	M. S. & N. I. R.....	82½
1,000	Mo. 6s, issued to		200	do...........s3	82⅝
	Pacific R..........	95	199	Panama R........x-d	260
25,000	Missouri 6s.........	95	200	Ill. Cen. R.........	121¾
1,000	Erie 1st M........	102	100	do.............	121⅝
1,000	Hud.R.3d S.F.B.	103	50	do..............	122
1,000	Mich. So.S.F.B.	96	300	do..............	121⅞
1,000	Harlem 1st M.....	101	200	Clev. & P. R.........	89¼
1,000	To.&W.1st M.Ex	93	1100	Chic. & N. W........c	45⅞
1,000	Gal.&C.1st M....	100	200	do.............b10	46
1,000	Cl. & Tol. S.F.B.	99	100	do..............	46
2,000	Al. & T.H. Inc...	76	100	do.....2d call.b10	46
2,000	Mariposa 1st M..	60	100	do.............b3	46
3,000	C. & R.I. & P. 7s	92	12	Chic. & N. W. Pr.....	81¾
70	Fourth National.....	105	400	do.............c	82¼
5	Adams Ex. Co.......	72¾	400	do.............c	82⅛
10	do.............	72	30	do..............	82
200	Cameron Coal........	10	400	do.....2d call	82⅜
500	West. U Tel..........	46¼	700	Clev. & Tol........	124
100	So. Amer. Nav. &		500	do...........b10	124¼
	Marine R..........	114	200	Chic. & R. I..........	104
200	do..............	114¼	100	do............	104¼
100	do..........b30	115⅛	300	Tol., W. & W......	45
23	Del. & Hud. C......	154	50	N. J. Cen..........	124
50	U. S. Ex. Co.......	71	300	P., F. W. & C.......	105
5	Am. Ex. Co........	80	50	do............	105¼
100	Wilkesbarre Coal..	56	100	Mil. & St. P........	48
200	Union Nav. Co.......	108	113	M.&P.D.C.2d P.....	90

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

400	Union Nav. Co......	108¾	200	Mich. S. & N. I......	82¼
400	do............	108⅝	300	do..........b10	82⅜
100	do..........s2	108¼	300	do............	82¼
100	do..........b3	108¼	300	do..........b10	82⅜
200	Mariposa Min..b10	12½	200	do............	82⅜
100	Mariposa Pr.........	32	800	Clev. & Pitts R......	89
100	N. Y. Cen.........c	111½	200	do..........b3	89⅛
200	do............	111¼	200	do............	89¼
200	do..........b10	111½	200	do..........s10	89⅛
100	do............	111⅝	400	do..........b3	89¼
100	do..........b10	111½	200	Chi. & R. I. & P.b10	103⅝
100	do..........b3	111⅝	100	do..........b3	103⅝
200	Erie R...........s3	67⅛	100	do............	103⅝
800	do............	67¼	500	Chi. & N. W.......	45⅞
200	do..........b3	67⅛	100	do............	45⅞
400	do..........s3	67¼	200	do..........b10	45¾
300	do............	67⅛	1400	do............	45⅞
400	do..........b10	67⅛	400	do..........b3	45⅞
200	do..........b30	67⅜	200	do..........s3	45⅞
200	do..........b5	67⅛	200	do..........s3	45⅞
2200	Reading R.........s3	104⅞	800	Chi. & N. W. P.......c	82⅛
500	do..........s3	105	400	do............	82⅛
500	do..........b10	105	400	do............c	82⅛
300	do............	104⅞	300	do..........b3	82⅛
100	P., F. W. & C....b5	104⅞			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200	Wilksbarre Coal...	59	1200	Reading R......b3	105¼
200	Butler Coal........	18¼	600	do............	105⅛
600	do............	18⅛	200	Tol., W. & W......	45
200	do..........b30	19	200	do............	45¼
200	Quick. Min........	44⅛	200	M. S. & N. I......b3	82⅜
100	do..........b3	44⅛	600	do............	82⅛
100	do..........s3	44¼	100	Ill. Cen. R.........	122
100	Mar. Min..........	13¼	200	do..........b3	122¼
100	do..........c	13	400	Clev. & Pitts.......	89⅛
100	do............	13¼	600	do............	90
800	Union Nav. Co......	108¾	500	do............	90¼
200	West. U. Tel......	46⅛	400	do............	90⅛
200	N. Y. Cen..........	112	800	Chic. & N. W.......	46⅛
300	do............	112⅛	600	do............	46⅛
200	do............	112¼	200	do..........c	46⅛
100	do..........b3	112⅜	100	do..........s10	46⅛
200	do............	112⅜	200	do..........s3	46⅛
100	do..........s3	112⅜	100	do..........b3	46⅜
100	do..........s60	112	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr....c	82⅛
100	do............	112⅜	800	do..........c	82⅛
200	do............	112⅛	200	do............	82⅛
3100	Erie R..........	67⅛	200	do..........s3	82⅜
600	do..........c	67⅜	400	P., Ft. W. & C...x-d	105
300	do..........s3	67⅛	100	do..........c	104⅞
400	do..........s3	67⅜	100	do..........s3	104⅞
100	Chi. R. I. & P......	104⅜	100	do..........b3	105
100	do............	104⅛	300	Mil. & St. P........	47
200	do..........b3	104⅜	100	do............	47¼

Saturday, Jan. 5—P. M.

There was less pressure for Money among the Brokers to-day than on Friday. Most of them started early in making their arrangements for Monday, and it was found that some of the Banks and one or two of the leading Banking houses were disposed to accommodate borrowers with a good degree of freedom at 7 ℔ cent. The Trust Companies also lent largely, although the talk of high Money since the New-Year caused a portion of their own deposits to be drawn out for more profitable employment either in the Public Funds or in the open market. The quarterly statements of the National Banks for the first Monday in January have now been fully arranged, and so far as purpose affected the market or created the sudden flurry on Friday, the cause of disturbance has been removed. We incline to the opinion, however, that other though less apparent influences were at work on that day to withdraw large sums of Money temporarily from active employment on the Stock Exchange. Several leading houses are understood to be fighting the Gold market, being heavily *short* at comparatively low figures, and not believing in the long maintainance of the present rise. They, of course, prefer dearer Money and increased difficulty in borrowing it either on Stocks or Gold. This morning the Gold Room for a brief time worked in their favor. Later in the day the price went up to 134⅛@¼ ℔ cent. Exchange closed 109¾ for the day's steamers. The export of Gold and Silver bars for the day and week amounts to $817,512. The Customs demand for Gold for the week is $1,599,000. The Gold paid out on January interest is $4,043,000. The movements of Currency during the week leave the Banks nearly three millions stronger in Greenbacks than on last Monday, so that whatever demand may have been made upon them for the South appears to have been supplied chiefly with National Bank Notes. The deposits in Bank are a million or a million and a half higher, and the Loans about the same amount lower than on the last Statement.

The Public Funds continue to advance, especially the 5-20s of 1862, which leave off at 107⅜ as against 107¾ on Friday night.

The Railway market was firmer at the Stock Exchange throughout the forenoon than on Friday night. The recovery in New-York Central was 2@2½ ℔ cent., and in Erie and the Western Roads ½@1 ℔ cent. The Miscellaneous list was also better. After the early (and only Saturday Boards,) the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s......	100	100	Northwest........	45	45⅜
U. S. 5-20s......	107¾	107⅜	N. West Pref....	82¼	82⅜
U. S. 7.30s......	105	105	Rock Island......	103¼	104
N. Y. Central...	110⅞	112⅛	Fort Wayne......	104⅛	105
Erie............	67	67⅛	Cumb'land Coal.	90⅜	91
Hudson........	132	131	Quicksilver........	45	45
Reading......	104⅞	105⅛	W. U. Telegraph.	46⅛	46⅛
Mich. Southern..	82	82⅜	Mariposa Pref...	31⅜	31⅜
Illinois Central...	120¼	122	Ohio Certificates	28⅛	28⅛
Pittsburgh......	88⅛	90	American Gold .	133⅞	134⅛
Tennessee 6s.....	67⅛	67¼	Bills on London.	109⅛	109⅛

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York............	115	Hanover............	107
America............	130	Shoe and Leather....	110
City............	190	Corn Exchange.....	120
Phenix............	106	Continental......	99
National............	109¼	Impt'rs. & Traders..	112
Seventh Ward.......	100	Central National.....	110½
American Exchange.	115	Fourth National....	105
Chatham............	140	Ninth National......	115
Bank of the Republic.	117	Tenth National......	[illegible]
Bank of N. America..	107		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883......	93¾	Chi. & N. W. In't B....	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n.....	90	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.....	87½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76........	101	Cons. 7 ℔ c. conv........	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76..	109	Tol. & Wab. 1st M......	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '65-'76...	109	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex...	92¼
Erie 1st mort.. 1876.......	102	Gt. Western 2d M., '93.	70
Erie 7s. 3d mort.. 1883.	99¼	Gal. & Chi. ex.........	96
Erie 7s. 4th mort.. 1880..	92½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.......	98
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M.. 1869.	104	Chic. & R. I., 1st mort..	102
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M...s.f.'85.	102	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	[illegible]
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72...	101	N. J. Central 2d M......	100
Mich.Cen.8 ℔ ct. '69-'72.	107	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch.1st M.	100½
Mich.C.nw.1st M.8s. '82.	110¼	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 2d M.	93
Chi.,B.&Q.8 ℔ ct.1st M.	[illegible]	Cleve. & P. 4th mort....	78
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M....	91	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M..	82
N. Ind. Goshen L.. 1868.	95	Peninsula R. R. bonds...	75
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F. 7 ℔ c.	95½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M...	85¾
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔. c. 1875....	106¼	Marietta & Cin. 1st M...	85
Alton & T. H. 1st M......	90	Joliet & Chic. 1st M....	95
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	81	N. Y. & N. H. 6s........	94
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75		

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day was as follows: Total Receipts, $3,032,895 15, of which $261,000 were for Customs; Coin Notes, $776,000; Payments, $913,788 06; Balance, $102,613,658 32.

With the new year, and new type, the veteran *Shipping and Commercial List and New-York Price Current* begins its fifty-third volume by the issue of to-day, which presents an extremely handsome appearance. The arrangement of its contents does not differ essentially from the old form, save that in its editorial comments on financial, commercial and kindred topics leads are introduced into the typography, thus expanding the space between the printed lines, and rendering the latter far more legible to the reader, which we regard as a very decided improvement in the "make-up" of our highly esteemed cotemporary. The *Commercial List* is one of the most ably conducted papers of its class with which we are acquainted, especially in its editorial department, which is always a truly conservative, pertinent and readable feature.

Railroads of the United States.

From the American Railroad Journal, Jan. 5.

In accordance with a custom observed by us for many years, we publish in our first issue of the *Journal* for the current year, a detailed statement of the length and cost of the railroads of each State of the Union. The summaries which we give below recapitulate the details given in the tables referred to, with deductions from them showing the average cost per mile in each State. The highest priced railroads it would appear are the through lines of New-Jersey, the Hudson River Railroad, the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Reading. The railroads of California, especially that which ascends the Sierra, have been very costly. Following these deductions we give a table showing the progress of construction since 1828, year by year, and also a few facts relating to our City passenger railroads. From these tables we find that the increase of road brought into use during the year has been 1,535 miles, not including about 200 miles of city railroads added to the length reported a year ago.

The following shows the general results by States and geographical regions:

LENGTH AND COST OF RAILROADS.

	Mileage. Tot.	Mileage. Completed.	Cost of Works. Total.	Cost of Works. Per mile.
1. Maine........	[illegible]	509.37	$18,498,822	$36,315
2. New-Hamp..	659.33	659.33	22,051,983	33,446
3. Vermont.......	594.59	594.59	24,891,887	41,864
4. Massachus's.	1,393.67	1,330.97	64,420,694	48,401
5. Rhode Isla'd	151.74	119.24	[illegible]	40,747
6. Connecticut.	717.54	637.54	24,370,018	38,225
7. New-York....	[illegible]	[illegible]	152,570,769	50,431
8. New-Jersey.	[illegible]	904.41	[illegible]	61,913
9. Pennsylvania.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	52,037
10. Delaware.....	172.46	150.40	5,606,864	37,279
11. Maryl'd and Dist. Col....	727.70	[illegible]	30,573,275	58,501
12. W. Virginia.	374.75	[illegible]	24,978,843	68,498
13. Kentucky.....	952.10	[illegible]	22,392,122	35,776
14. Ohio..........	3,974.26	[illegible]	[illegible]	39,739
15. Michigan......	[illegible]	[illegible]	41,675,724	43,133
16. Indiana.......	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	35,802
17. Illinois.......	[illegible]	3,250.05	139,184,414	42,796
18. Wisconsin....	1,324.41	1,047.41	[illegible]	38,343
19. Minnesota....	[illegible]	[illegible]	12,450,000	31,760
20. Iowa..........	2,344.10	1,154.10	45,480,000	39,407
21. Missouri......	1,702.39	[illegible]	[illegible]	54,995
22. Kansas.......	520.50	[illegible]	9,750,000	40,546
23. Nebraska.....	646.50	275.00	[illegible]	45,454
24. California....	[illegible]	321.50	24,200,000	75,272
25. Oregon.......	[illegible]	19.50	[illegible]	25,641
26. Virginia......	2,054.48	1,416.70	49,974,457	35,278
27. N. Carolina..	1,352.42	977.30	20,020,310	20,485
28. S. Carolina..	1,072.93	988.93	25,207,977	25,491
29. Georgia......	1,651.23	1,437.22	[illegible]	20,301
30. Florida.......	592.50	407.50	8,868,000	21,762
31. Alabama.....	1,434.70	891.16	[illegible]	24,154
32. Mississippi..	1,072.12	867.12	25,416,394	29,316
33. Tennessee....	1,392.49	1,317.78	34,185,215	25,937
34. Arkansas.....	701.33	101.00	[illegible]	43,563
35. Louisiana....	838.00	335.75	13,627,684	40,577
36. Texas,........	2,787.00	479.50	17,280,000	36,044
Total U. States.	51,606.54	36,896.26	$1,502,464,085	$40,722

Distributed into geographical regions as follows:

Six N. E. States.	4,157.44	3,851.04	$159,091,483	$41,311
Five M. At. Sts..	9,804.45	[illegible]	454,825,620	52,644
Twelve N. Int. Sts.	21,387.95	14,844.38	614,168,287	41,826
Two Pac. States..	1,307.50	341.00	24,700,000	72,434
Five S. At. States.	6,723.56	5,227.65	135,248,407	25,489
Six S. Int. States.	8,225.64	3,992.31	116,430,255	29,163
Total U. States.	51,606.54	36,896.26	$1,502,464,085	$40,722

In making the reductions to cost per mile in the above table, the aggregate cost in each State has been divided by the completed mileage. This makes a greater or less error in result, according to the activity of railroad construction in the States severally. Thus in the New-England States generally the result obtained by this process is nearly accurate, since the difference between completed and progressing roads is small. In the new States, however, in which large amounts have been expended on roads as yet incomplete, the difference is necessarily wider apart. Making reductions for the actual condition of affairs in the several States, a near approximation to the truth is arrived at. The following table is based on this proposition:

APPROXIMATE COST PER MILE OF ROAD.

States.	Cost as above.	Deduct per cent.	Resulting cost.
Maine..................	$36,315	1	$35,952
New-Hampshire.........	33,446	—	33,446
Vermont..................	41,864	—	41,864
Massachusetts...........	48,401	—	48,401
Rhode Island...........	40,747	1	[illegible]
Connecticut.............	38,225	—	[illegible]
New-York...............	50,431	2	[illegible]
New-Jersey..............	61,913	1	61,294
Pennsylvania............	52,037	5	49,386
Delaware................	37,279	5	35,411
Maryland, &c...........	58,501	5	55,576
West Virginia..........	68,498	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky................	35,776	—	35,776
Ohio.....................	39,739	5	37,752
Michigan................	43,133	10	[illegible]
Indiana..................	35,802	5	[illegible]
Illinois..................	42,796	5	40,656
Wisconsin...............	38,343	5	36,426
Minnesota...............	31,760	10	28,584
Iowa.....................	39,407	10	35,467
Missouri................	54,995	5	52,246
Kansas..................	40,546	10	36,486
Nebraska................	45,454	10	40,908
California...............	75,272	10	67,645
Oregon..................	25,641	—	25,641
Virginia.................	35,278	10	31,548
North Carolina.........	20,485	—	20,485
South Carolina.........	25,491	5	24,216
Georgia.................	20,301	—	20,301
Florida..................	21,762	—	21,762
Alabama................	24,154	10	21,739
Mississippi.............	29,316	10	26,384
Tennessee..............	25,937	5	24,640
Arkansas...............	43,563	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana...............	40,577	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas...................	38,044	12½	[illegible]

The following table shows the

PROGRESS OF RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION

from the year 1828, when the only railroad in America was that belonging to the Quincy Company, extending from their quarry to tide-water in Boston harbor, to the commencement of the present year, 1867, when the United States in the aggregate is traversed by a longer length of track than is found in all other parts of the world together; and if the equivalent single track be measured, the whole would girdle the earth at the equator with a double track line.

Year.	Miles.	Year.	Miles.
1828	3	1848	5,682
1829	28	1849	6,350
1830	41	1850	7,475
1831	54	1851	8,589
1832	131	1852	11,027
1833	576	1853	13,497
1834	762	1854	15,672
1835	918	1855	17,398
1836	1,102	1856	19,251
1837	1,421	1857	[illegible]
1838	1,843	1858	25,090
1839	1,920	1859	26,755
1840	2,197	1860	28,771
1841	3,319	1861	30,593
1842	3,877	1862	31,769
1843	4,174	1863	32,471
1844	4,311	1864	33,860
1845	4,522	1865	34,442
1846	4,870	1866	35,361
1847	[illegible]	1867	36,896

PASSENGER RAILROADS.

It is almost impossible to follow the progress of city railroad construction. All our large and many of our second or third rate cities have these accommodations, and in several instances they extend far into their neighborhoods. They were first adopted in New-Orleans, and shortly after by New-York, on the Harlem Railroad, before its extension beyond the City limits. Since the war, Memphis, Nashville and Charleston have inaugurated the system, and other Southern cities are preparing to follow. We have lists which, at some future time, and when more complete, we shall publish. These, incomplete as they are, sum up to more than 1,300 miles, and with their second tracks cannot measure less than 2,000 miles. If we add these to the commercial and mineral roads given in the tables as above, we find that the total length of road in the Union is nearly 40,000 miles, or, with second track, no less than 52,000 miles, costing, in round numbers, $1,650,000,000.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 6, 1867.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

In the United States Supreme Court at Washington the case of the steamer *Gray Jacket* has been taken up, Gen. BUTLER appearing for the claimant. It was an appeal from the decision of the United States District Court of Louisiana. She was captured off the Mobile blockade, and the vessel and cargo libeled in 1864. The principal grounds of the appeal are that the District Court would not allow additional evidence to be introduced showing the loyalty of the claimant, and that he was flying from a rebel State with his own property at the time of the seizure.

Deputy State Constable BOWMAN, of Taunton, Mass., has been removed from office, and Deputy Constable BLOOD, of Fall River, suspended. Cause not assigned. Mr. BLOOD was arrested on Wednesday on the charge of adultery, which is supposed to rest on the fact that about fourteen years ago he was married to a lady now living in Hartford, and has since married a woman with whom he is living in Fall River. Mr. BLOOD alleges that he obtained a divorce from his first wife in California. The action against him probably results from his activity in enforcing the Liquor Law.

A large leopard, attached to a menagerie exhibiting in Cincinnati, escaped from its cage on Monday, and after devouring a couple of small dogs, attacked the elephant. That animal, however, declined to be eaten, and in a few moments the assailant found itself hurled against the bars of the lion's cage, bruising it considerably, but still not daunting it. In the meantime the keepers having armed themselves with iron bars, succeeded in capturing the ferocious animal and recaging it, so that its dream of liberty on New-Year's Day, vanished.

The Indianapolis (Ind.) *Gazette* states that a suit has been brought against the publishers of a directory of that city, for obtaining money under false pretences. It is stated that a woman who has figured somewhat frequently in the Police Court reports, contracted with them to insert a cut and card of her boarding-house, paying them $20 for so doing. Instead, however, of putting the advertisement in all the books printed, they inserted it only in the copy sent her.

A private letter from a naval officer at Pensacola, Fla., states that a few days ago STEPHEN R. MALLORY, late Secretary of the Navy to the rebel Confederacy, delivered an address to the young men of that place, in which he exhorted them to pay particular attention to military studies, as that was a matter of much more importance to the South than literature.

The Massachusetts whaling vessels for 1866 numbered 311, an increase of 42 over last year, and registered a tonnage of 73,289, an increase of 7,018. The year has been generally successful, and the price of oil unusually high, having been quoted in August at $2 75 per gallon, the highest ever known. The average price has been $1 24, and good oil now sells for $1 10.

A Richmond paper gives a rumor that Gen. SCHOFIELD is about to request to be relieved of his command of the Department of Virginia; and while expressing the hope that it is unfounded, states that since his advent the citizens of Richmond have been uniformly treated with courtesy and kindness, and their grievances listened to and redressed as far as lay in his power.

The bodies of the two men who were lately butchered at New Ulm, Minn., were found under the ice in the Minnesota River, most barbarously mutilated. CAMPBELL had fifteen wounds, eight of which were fatal, and his right hand was cut off at the wrist, and his right leg at the knee. LISCOMB had eighteen wounds, nine of which were fatal.

Some of the principal corporations in Lawrence, Mass., have given notice of a reduction of the pay of their employes of ten per cent. The reason given is the depression of market prices for goods, and of the manufacturing interest in general. A large number of factory people are at present out of employment.

A building, which cost $6,000, has been opened as a normal colored school in Atlanta, Ga. It is called the "Storrs' School," in compliment to Rev. Dr. STORRS, whose congregation contributed most of the funds. The school is under the care of the American Missionary Society.

Forty-five Gloucester vessels are engaged in the herring fisheries this season, and have sailed for the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This is the largest number ever engaged in the business, and the vessels are principally the largest and most valuable of the Gloucester fleet.

A short time since the editor of the Richmond (Mo.) *Freeman* had a rope placed around his neck and pistols held at his head, and in this situation was forced to sign an abject and humiliating retraction of a certain article in his paper.

SAMUEL J. STARR, a carman, and JOS. SMITH, a locksmith, were yesterday committed for trial—the first on a charge of stealing $7,000 worth of revolvers and guns from SYMS & BROTHER, of No. 300 Broadway, and the other for receiving stolen goods.

Late advices from Acapulco report the French troops as still in possession, with every indication of their remaining for some time, probably until Spring. They were well supplied with provisions and clothing.

Suits brought by several parties in Detroit against the Michigan Southern Railroad, to recover the value of goods destroyed by the burning of the depot, have been decided in favor of the Company.

The remains of the late Gen. WM. BARKSDALE are to be removed from Gettysburgh to Jackson, Miss., for reinterment.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mrs. HENRIETTA HARTEL, of No. 66 Sixth-street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of infanticide, she having placed her new-born infant in a wash tub, where it was found dead by the husband, whom she wished to deceive. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, when the Jury excused the woman on the ground of inability to take care of the child after its birth.

Agreeably to adjournment, the examination into the alleged swindling transactions of FOLGER and TIBBS was continued yesterday before Justice HOGAN, but did not reach anything like a conclusion. Considerable interest was manifested at the arrest of W. C. WILLIAMS, one of the accused, who is also held on a charge of forgery. The case will come up again on the 17th inst.

LOUIS MULLER was held yesterday by Coroner GAMBLE for trial on the charge of having murdered JOHN MCANDREWS, on the night of the 1st inst., in the Ninth Ward, he having been so accused by the Jury. JOHN G. HASS was also held as an accessory. There appeared to be no quarrel or ill-feeling between the deceased and the prisoners.

An unkown man was arrested yesterday at the Post-office, charged with certain swindling operations by means of false checks. He was fully identified by victims, but declined to give his name. He will be arraigned before Justice HOGAN to-day.

A terrible tragedy occurred yesterday at No. 140 Ninth-avenue, when THOS. BURKE shot FANNY G. WILLARD through the head, killing her instantly, and he then committed suicide in the same manner. Cause jealousy.

Both Boards of the Common Council met yesterday, and after disposing of the business before them, adjourned *sine die*. The new Boards will meet at noon on Monday.

A fire occurred last night at No. 113 Nassau-street, which resulted in the loss of $35,000, covered by insurance.

THE SNOW AND THE STREET-CLEANING CONTRACT.—The snow, as we write, is melting, and New-York streets are settling down into the filthy condition which disgusts every citizen every Winter. A few days ago Mr. WHITING asked for an expression of judgment as to the efficiency of his labors to fulfill his contract. Why it should take a contractor three months to become efficient in the discharge of duties which he undertook to begin efficiently at once, is more than ordinarily gifted persons can tell. If the old system of how *not* to do it is still in force let us know it—but it is very certain that crossings are not now cleared, and that the general requirements of the contract are not satisfied. It is something wonderful that man after man should have this fat street-sweeping job and man after man consider his chief duty to be to write defences of shortcomings while the streets are *not* clean.

New-York in 1867.

Last Winter was an unusually gay and brilliant season in this metropolis. The social festivities were on a scale of unparalleled extent and splendor. The abundance of money, the lavish way in which it was spent, and the anxiety of many of the newly-enriched to make as prominent a display of their wealth as possible, gave to our visible society such a high-colored and dazzling exterior, that it completely threw in the shade the ordinary experiences of the City. The public festivals, the balls, &c., were pronounced to be altogether wonderful by those who enjoyed them; and we have but to recall such glittering spectacles as the Charity Ball, the Seventh Regiment Ball and the Purim Ball, to thrill the hearts of thousands of our citizens, at the same time that they give a sigh for the great Academy of Music, now no more. And the Academy reminds us that the Opera could then be enjoyed in its resplendent temple, and that the fashion and beauty of the City had an opportunity to display themselves to the highest advantage, at the same time that they experienced the exalted delights of music and high art. Then again, such out-door displays as we had last Winter—such displays on the Avenue and in the Park—such magnificent skating festivals or "carnivals," with their thousands upon thousands of participants of both sexes—what could have been more fascinating and picturesque? In short, out doors and in doors, on the ice and in the ball-room, at the theatres and at the opera, at public displays and social festivities, life in New-York last Winter was as gay and brilliant as could possibly be desired.

The Winter season of gaieties for this year will soon begin. Already its approach is heralded by preparations for sundry great balls and other festive "events." Already the Academy of Music is rising in all its old proportions, and we are promised its completion in time for the social season that precedes this Spring. Already we have had a day or two of skating, and the way in which they have been taken advantage of gives promise that there will be no diminution in the devotion to this healthful and enjoyable exercise which characterized last Winter. Everything that offers enjoyment—everything that offers freedom from the crushing pursuit of business and politics—is eagerly seized upon by our citizens. Our theatres are enjoying the prosperity they usually have at this season of the year, and even last Winter was hardly more profitable to them than this promises to be. Every one of the score of places of amusement on Broadway is crowded nightly; and in at least half a dozen of them it has been impossible, during the past week, to get a seat a minute after the door was opened.

It is by no means a bad sign that there are many indications of less extravagance in the City this year than there was last. There is far less desire to indulge in reckless and foolish expenditure for mere purposes of display. There were fewer people who got suddenly rich last year than in the years of war that preceded it; and last Winter, being the first Winter of peace, was really the first opportunity for the newly-enriched to display themselves in their novel condition. On diamonds and jewelry, on dress and adornments, on carriages and horses, on houses and furniture, and on all the fashionable appointments and luxuries of life, they lavished the fortunes that had fallen to them, in a wild style, and squandered their greenbacks as though they could never be exhausted. All this appears to be greatly modified this Winter. There is plenty of lavish expenditure by such parties yet, but nothing like what there used to be one and two years ago.

On other sides of life than the gay and festive, New-York in 1867 is very fortunately situated, as compared with some other localities. The City is bigger now than ever it was before, and is growing with great rapidity. We mentioned the other day that building was going on as rapidly as the supply of skilled labor would permit. We cannot estimate the number of residences and business houses that are in progress in the City, but they may be counted by hundreds. We may remark also that, as a general thing, these buildings are of a much more solid and durable kind than the average of those erected in other years. There is a very large building of marble and iron for a business house, just on the eve of completion in the upper part of Broadway, that is a model of strength and taste, and a few others have been erected that are not inferior to it. There are also one or two residences going up on Fifth-avenue that surpass anything on that splendid street. And the buildings in progress throughout the City that are less capacious and costly than these, are, as a rule, creditable even to a City with our pretensions. We do not doubt that in course of time New-York will be as populous as London and as splendid as Paris; and we are convinced that every petty and shabby and ricketty building which goes up (and we are sorry that some of this class are being erected or have lately been erected, even on Broadway,) is not only a discredit to the City and a waste of capital, but a bar in the way of our speedy realization of the City of our hopes.

We have had busier seasons than this in New-York, but even now there is a vast volume of business transacted here every week. The great body of our mechanics in all trades and pursuits find employment at living prices, and where a special business is at a standstill, the workmen deftly turn their hands to other crafts. The ship-carpenters and joiners become house-carpenters, &c.; and the book-printers take to multiplying newspapers throughout the country. Wages, though not proportionately as high as the price of living, when compared with other years, are yet at such a mark as to secure for American workmen a larger share of the comforts of life than is enjoyed by the workmen of any other country; and, moreover, there is before them a certainty of improvement as soon as the country can again resume the normal condition from which it was removed by the war. If, to take a single item, we could secure from the Southern States such a crop of cotton as was raised in 1860—if we had the thousand ships which we ought to have sailing to the South, and returning with its golden fleece, our business and industry would spring forward in their career of prosperity to an extent that cannot be calculated, and all the interests of our great City would rejoice. We do not think it is asking too much of Congress to demand, in the name of our million inhabitants, that it will pay at least some little attention to the development of the material resources of the Southern States which have been crushed by the war. Even if the South is disaffected—even if New-York is a Democratic city, we do not believe it would do the other parts of the country any harm to have the productive and business powers of Carolina and New-York fostered as far as may be.

New-York is a City whose growth it seems impossible to retard. Great numbers of people are constantly pouring here from all parts of the country to seek employment, to enter upon business, to try their fortunes at one thing or another, and to enjoy the free and capacious existence that is here possible. Country papers, and even our own City papers, are constantly warning outsiders *not* to come to New-York, that times are bad, that living is hard, that business is dull, that employment is scarce, that prospects are gloomy. But all their warnings seem to count for nothing. The stream pours hitherward from all the regions that are round about, from places far away, and from countries beyond the sea. And it is at least confessed on all hands that our people are always hospitable to strangers, ready to aid new-comers, and perfectly willing to show "greenhorns" the elephant.

Report of the Board of Health.

The first annual report of the Metropolitan Board of Health was naturally looked for by the public with deep interest. As might be expected in an effort to reform such gigantic abuses as infest the City, this first statement is rather a bill of indictment against the municipal authorities than a record of improvements accomplished. There has been progress made, however, and each year in the history of an organization, which must exist with the City, it is to be hoped, will reveal more.

In the very commencement of these reports, we earnestly request of the Board to follow the example of statisticians in all countries, and give the death-rate as so many in a thousand, instead of one in so many scores. The former has become a kind of "sanitary proportion" throughout the world—English law even recognizing a legal and normal death-rate of so much in a thousand, under which certain laws and regulations do not apply. The faithful Secretary of the New-York Board always follows this proportion, and the people will soon become accustomed to it.

The report first remarks, very justly, on the unequaled sanitary position of New-York and Brooklyn, but shows that, owing to a want of sanitary regulations, the death-rate is higher than in London or Liverpool.

We somewhat doubt this assertion, so far as Liverpool is concerned, but there is no question that the mortality has increased in New-York, as compared with other American cities, for the last few years. We are informed, too, that the mortality among children is frightful in American cities; "one-third die in the first year, and one-half before they have attained their fifth year." But we are assured by the Board that, under the provisions of sanitary science, this dreadful mortality is diminishing. It would have been valuable, however, to have learned what exactly the rate of decrease is.

Under the estimate that to every death there are twenty-seven cases of sickness, and on the supposition that there are 8,000 preventible deaths in the year, we have a total of 216,000 cases of sickness each year which might have been prevented.

The report details, among the labors of the Board, the issue of 31,077 orders between March 14 and Nov. 1 to abate nuisances, and clean or put in order premises and streets dangerous to the public health. The execution of these orders—of which 22,592 were peremptory—must have been of incalculable benefit to the community.

The Board remark in this report with great severity on the system of "monopoly and forestalling" prevailing with the markets, so that the genuinely country wagons have no opportunity of selling directly to the citizens, and a great deal of unwholesome and dangerous food is necessarily sold to the poor.

The condition of the markets they charge as a public nuisance, both in their want of cleanliness and in the crowded state of the streets, which they cause; and they urge that with the present system the markets cost the City in 1862 $149,275 more than was received from them.

They recommend the removal of the markets up town, and the admission of country wagons to the public squares and the wide streets.

In regard to an ancient nuisance in New-York—the slaughter-houses—the report shows what terrible sanitary evils will inevitably result from them. When the Board was organized there were not less than 250 of these centres of disease in New-York and Brooklyn. In many cases the sewers were obstructed by the refuse and blood which these slaughter-houses drained into them, and the ground beneath the neighboring crowded tenement-houses was saturated, while a fearful stench was forced back through the street culverts and privies.

"It is positively asserted that more noxious and poisonous gases escape into the air from this source than would result from the decomposition of human bodies if the whole island were a grave-yard."

It is consoling to learn that three large abattoirs have been erected in the upper part of the City, which will partially remedy this evil. Through these and other improved methods it is hoped that the large amount of animal matter, invaluable to the farmers or to certain manufacturers, now utterly wasted in New-York, may eventually be utilised and become a source of profit.

The tenement-house evil and that of the cellar-population are touched upon, but it is tacitly admitted that these have not been as yet fairly attacked by the Commissioners, nor is any remedy suggested, though the number of inhabitants living in residences under ground is admitted to be between 10,000 and 12,000. The gas nuisance also seems to have been vigorously assailed, though without success thus far. The question of the Cholera Quarantine appears to be in as unsettled a condition as ever, and the Board recommend that the Legislature should give them the authority to seize such land as may be necessary for this purpose by "right of eminent domain."

The great achievement of the Board in "stamping out" cholera last Summer by the free use of disinfectants—though a truly remarkable fact in practical sanitary science—is briefly and modestly detailed.

The ordinary expenses of the Board for eight months have been only $65,145, though $95,696 were expended in extraordinary measures to check the epidemic of cholera, and $17,791 at Seguine's Point to provide proper quarantine.

Revelations of Recent Reports.

It may be humiliating to the City of New-York, but it is nevertheless true, that in precisely the ratio that rowdyism of the petty kind decreases, the contempt for law and human obligations among a class of persons more or less wealthy is on the advance. There are various ways in which this shows itself, but for the present our illustration will suffice. There have been facts brought to light from time to time concerning the extreme misery and filth and danger of very large numbers of buildings wherein crowds of unfortunates are compelled, not to *live*, in the real sense of the word, but merely to *exist*. These facts were quite notorious, and not to be controverted. But their narration called forth but a sigh of public sympathetic regret on the one hand, and the tenement property owners' smile of satisfied certainty that no human being could step between him and his profits on the other. That we do not exaggerate, let some recent documents prove. First there is Recorder HACKETT's charge, in which he testifies to the heartless disregard of the safety of dwellers in tenement-houses. Then comes the Board of Health report in the same direction. This document reveals a state of things which is sickening. "These (tenement) houses are built without any reference to the comfort and health of the occupants, but simply with a view to economy and profit to the owner." We cannot follow the report through its description of these tenement-houses, but refer our readers to the report itself, which we published on Thursday last. The causes of the horrors mentioned, however, require to be kept before the public. The owners of some of the filthiest dens in New-York are "persons of the highest respectability," says the report. "But," it adds, "they failed to appreciate the responsibility which rested upon them." And some of these owners lease their property to agents, middle men and so forth, thus frequently knowing nothing of miseries of which every one was aware but themselves. The Police report follows—that handles the subject, as is fit, less gingerly. The allusion to tenement-houses in the latter, chiefly arises out of their very dangerous character with respect to fires. But the same reflection is made as in the two other reports as to the disregard, on the part of the owners of such houses, of all their obligations toward their tenants and the public generally. So strong, according to the Police Commission report, is the desire of proprietors to realize "inordinate gains," that warnings and admonitions have failed to produce any useful effect. And it adds the alarming note that, in spite of repeated warnings, buildings of the tenement-house class "are being constantly erected, without any improved means of escape in case of fire."

The Police report says, what Recorder HACKETT and the Health Board imply, that impulses of humanity are not sufficient to prevent this state of things, and the inference is drawn that legislation on the subject is called for. But what large city ever found that impulses of humanity could suffice to restrain the greedy and protect the weak. It seems to us that the experience of most such would point just the other way, and it is this which New-York above all other cities has to learn. It is quite time that there should be legislation—legislation in favor of social improvements is always in order. But there must be some change in the method of its pains and penalties. At present there are a number of fines which can and ought to be imposed, but which are not. There is hardly a street in this City in which some ordinance or other is not violated and with impunity. In the matter of tenement-houses even, there is a law which can be made to reach owners, but which is not made to reach them; and no act of legislation will be of much service if it is not enforced as well as enacted. It would be a curious exhibit if the Police Department would publish a statement of the instances in which, even as the law now is, gentlemen who have no idea of their social liabilities could be *arrested* and carried bodily before a Judge. If the power were exercised in a very few cases, what a sensation there would be among a crowd of easy-going people who now do pretty much as they like in everything! As to tenement-houses, the Board of Health is distinctly charged with the protection of life and health, and can make and enforce rules for that protection. As there is a satisfactory unanimity of feeling between the reports of the Boards of Health and Police, we have good reason to believe that they will lose no time in using all the power in their hands, not merely to report filthy houses, and to induce an unwilling and temporary cleansing thereof, not merely to find out what buildings if set on fire will burn up every person in them without chance of escape, but to *punish* with all possible rigor the guilty persons, taking care, however, to find out who those guilty persons are, and that not even the shadow of a brown-stone mansion, with all modern improvements, shall protect them. At the same time, the public has its duty to perform. Every householder should cooperate with the police in seeing that his premises, at least, are clean and in order, and so contributing to the aggregate decent condition of the City. The Police, moreover, may be much aided by volunteered information in regard to removable dangers and nuisances, and Superintendent KENNEDY and his deputies will always thank the persons by whom it is offered, as well as act promptly upon it.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS IN CANADA—CRIMINALS AND VICTIMS.—The information that by direction of the British Government, the Fenian prisoners sentenced to death in Canada are to be imprisoned for twenty years instead of being executed, sounds very sadly to every person possessed of any human kindness. That these unfortunates were to be hanged we never had any belief, and have repeatedly said so. We could have seen them magnanimously pardoned with pleasure. But there will be no further mercy shown unless the British Sovereign interposes a special pardon, we presume, and these victims of a great fraud and delusion must languish out in a prison the best part of their lives. And this is all that their leaders have accomplished! Meanwhile, these leaders are unharmed, and only have to keep out of sight of their dupes who are still at liberty. The whole story is so full of credulity taken advantage of by heartless plotters, of cruel sacrifice of young men whose greatest fault was often that they trusted too much the promise of demagogues of their own nativity, and of more cruel desertion of them in their hour of need, that every true-hearted Irishman, and American too, for that matter, is moved to indignation and grief by the telling of it—indignation for the men who threw away the fruit when they had squeezed it dry—grief for the poor fellows who are their victims.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ON MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—The very proper action of the New-York Chamber of Commerce in tabling, a few days since—not, however, without discussion—resolutions calling upon the Government to extend material aid to the Mexican Republic, by guaranteeing a loan of fifty millions, should not pass without remark. The Chamber numbers among its members gentlemen whose high character and social standing enable it to use considerable influence upon many questions. The weight of its opinion is felt in the commercial world, and its advice is always looked upon as valuable. But this very influence has grown out of its presumed non-interference with matters which belong strictly either to the politician, the diplomatist or the stock jobber. This influence should be carefully conserved. If the Chamber persists in going into discussions beyond its province, it will inevitably lose caste in the estimation both of the American and foreign commercial world. The question of a loan to Mexico is especially one with which it has nothing to do. Apart from the fact that our diplomatic relations point out the propriety of abstaining from anything which may tend to embarass whatever may be pending of a diplomatic character with regard to Mexico, there is great impropriety in the suggestion that the United States should begin to guarantee loans for any foreign people. Added to this, the proposition has been viewed, and is still by many people, as one advanced solely for speculative purposes, and as such to be rejected. And whether it is of this character or not, the Chamber of Commerce must suffer in dignity in admitting even a discussion upon the subject, as any institution must suffer which departs from its proper function, and enters the lists of controversy whether as partisan or opponent in matters which lie entirely beyond its province, and indeed, we may add, the sphere of its usefulness.

A CRETAN BLOCKADE-RUNNER.—From a letter of an "eye-witness" of the revolutionary progress on the Island of Crete, published in the Paris *Opinion Nationale* of Dec. 21, we condense the following interesting details of a Cretan blockade-runner:

The blockading squadron of the Turks on the shores of that little island, to prevent the landing of volunteers and materials of war, consists of thirty-five vessels. But notwithstanding this formidable force, a little steamer, a frail craft of light draft and moderate speed, named the *Panhellenion*, makes regular trips between Syria, in Greece, and some port in Crete. Ten times this small vessel has landed provisions, ammunition and volunteers, and each time successfully. Once in a while she is descried and pursued by one Turkish vessel or the other, but she always eluded her pursuers, led them on a false track, and then sped her way quietly on to some deserted inlet to land her cargo and passengers. It is said that after so many escapes, the superstitious Turks look with a certain degree of awe upon the steamer, believing her to be guided by some imp of another world, and hence among the Turkish blockaders she is generally named "Satan's steamer."

An incident of interest is also detailed by the same writer with reference to the storming and blowing up of the Monastery of Arkadion. He says that when the Greeks found resistance to be useless, a voice cried out: "Let us die for our faith and our country; let us imitate Missolonghi," and immediately thereafter GABRIEL, the Abbot of the Monastery, fired off a revolver into the powder. The explosion took place at once, burying among the ruins Christians and Turks, laymen and priests, men, women and children. "Everybody perished," says the writer, "in that vast holocaust, and thus Arkadion imitated Missolonghi."

BELGIUM A RIVAL TO ENGLAND.—It is generally conceded that Belgium is rapidly becoming a formidable rival of England in the coal and iron trades. Between 1850 and 1863 the product of coal and of other minerals have each been doubled, though the superficial area of the principal Belgium coalfields has scarcely increased. Forges and mills have increased three hundred per cent., and foundries by two hundred and fifty, while the percentage of increase of hands employed is one hundred and thirty-nine. Belgium, in proportion to her population, (4,530,228 on Jan. 1, 1856,) is producing eight times as much coal as France, and only one-fourth less than Great Britain, and as her product is doubling every fifteen years, she may ultimately in proportion to population, outstrip England. These facts we glean from an article in the St. James *Chronicle*, of London. They are very suggestive and corroborate the statements of our London correspondent, published in the TIMES of last Friday, as to the great advance of Belgium in manufactures, and especially in the product of coal and iron, and that even British contractors get their work done more cheaply and more expeditiously in Belgian factories than at home, and only keep an office in London.

THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR IN SAXONY.—A lucky diplomat, or, it might be, an unfortunate one, is Baron FORTH-ROUEN, the French Ambassador in Saxony. *Monsieur le Baron* has been the diplomatic representative of France at Dresden for near twenty-five years, and has been retained there because the successive French Governments did not know what to do with him elsewhere. He is, by this time, a Saxon more than a Frenchman, just as a certain gentleman of Virginia, but born in Pennsylvania, who represented this country abroad for thirty years, was anything else but an American on his return. And so, while all the other Powers have withdrawn their agents from Dresden, Baron FORTH-ROUEN is left at his post, because he could be employed nowhere else, and according to the routine of European diplomatic employment, he is to be kept at public expense on some mission, no matter where and no matter how useless it may be.

CANADA.

Goods for the Paris Exhibition—Adoption of the Cental System—Prospects of Confederation—The Quebec Relief Fund.

TORONTO, Saturday, Jan. 5.

Goods from Western Canada for the Paris Exposition are nearly all collected here in forty-seven cases, weighing 12,500 lbs. They will leave by rail immediately.

Thirty-five overcoats for the Fenians which have arrived here, addressed to the House of Providence, are detained at the Custom-house for duty.

A meeting of the Board of Trade to-day adopted the cental system, to go into effect March 1. A barrel of flour will hereafter consist of 200 lbs. A committee was appointed to obtain an abrogation of the tax on time paper. CRAIN's plan for a ship canal across St. Clair Flats was indorsed.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Jan. 5.

The *Minerves* English correspondent says that the Fenian and Reform questions will take the precedence of confederation in the Imperial Parliament, and consequently confederation cannot be proclaimed in Canada before May next.

The total tolls received in 1866 on the St. Lawrence Canal are $67,300, an increase over the previous year of $4,000. The number of steam vessels passed through was 2,700; number of sail vessels, 8,000.

Lumbering operations on the Ottawa River are very brisk this season.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Jan. 5.

Fifty pounds have been received from the Town Council of Newcastle-on-Tyne, for the relief fund.

Hon. LEWIS FISETT died yesterday.

The thermometer stands at 18° above zero. The barometer, 30. Wind east, light. Snow drifting.

Freak of Fortune—A Newsboy in Good Luck—The Madoc Gold Mines.

TORONTO, Saturday, Jan. 5.

A newsboy of this city named HENRY MARTIN has fallen heir to $200,000 in Texas. His father was a farmer and a resident of Rochester, and he was killed in the first battle of Bull Run. His mother was unable to support the family, and sent HENRY to a charitable institution, from which he escaped. The boy's uncle settled in Texas some years ago and accumulated a large property. He was killed in the battle of Shiloh, fighting for the Confederacy. A detective has been searching three months for the boy. Both left for Rochester to-day.

BELLEVILLE, C. W., Saturday, Jan. 5.

Mr. MICHEL, a Government mineralogist, visited the famous Richardson Gold Mines at Madoc to-day, and personally broke off and brought away specimens of quartz, which yielded gold in paying quantities. Mr. MICHEL pronounced some specimens very rich. A grand rush of people is expected in the Spring.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Steam Communication with Europe—Organization of a New Line.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 5.

An important meeting of the business men and capitalists of this city has just been held, upon the subject of steam communication between this port and Liverpool.

The New-England roads connecting with the West, and which are largely interested, were ably represented.

Ex-Gov. SMITH, of Vermont, a large owner in the capital stock of the Vermont Central and other lines, acted as President of the meeting, and proposed that a company be started and that aid from the capitalists of this city be asked to place the enterprise upon a sure footing.

The project at present is to purchase the eleven steamers originally intended for the line between New-York and San Francisco, *via* the Isthmus, and form with these a new line to the Continent, the trips to be made semi-weekly.

The line above contemplated is a different one from that of the American Steamship Company, which is now engaged in building vessels to run between Boston and Liverpool.

A Committee was appointed by the meeting to obtain stock subscriptions in furtherance of the enterprise.

The Manufacturers.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 5.

The manufacturing business at the present time is very dull. Only a few sales are making in cotton and woolen goods, and jobbers are endeavoring to go back to the credit system that was in operation prior to the war, instead of making thirty-days' sales as at present. The credit project, however, is strenuously opposed in influential quarters, except to the very best houses in the country, as also to sound clothing houses. Many of the small mills are stopping, especially those engaged in the woolen trade. Others are running on short time, and reducing the wages of their employes, and cutting down expenses generally.

Railroad Collision—Theft of Government Bonds—Drowned at Worcester—Fire at New-Bedford.

TAUNTON, Mass., Saturday, Jan. 5.

The passenger-train from Boston came into collision with a freight-train at Weir Station this morning, severely injuring Conductor JONES, of the former, and Baggage-master ARNOLD, who, it is feared, will not live. No other person was much injured. The locomotives were considerably damaged.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 5.

In the Roxbury Police Court yesterday ALONZO SHERMAN and CHARLES E. SHERMAN were bound over to appear next term at the Superior Criminal Court for trial for the larceny of $2,000 in Government bonds from T. S. DANFORTH on the 30th of October last.

WORCESTER, Saturday, Jan. 5.

A son of Mr. GEO. LOVETT, of Fitchburgh, seven years of age, was drowned by breaking through the ice while skating on Wednesday.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Saturday, Jan. 5.

The Fairhaven Nail Works were destroyed by fire at midnight last night. The origin of the fire and the amount of the loss are as yet unascertained.

The State Agricultural College.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 5.

The Trustees of the Massachusetts State Agricultural College have been promised by three gentlemen a gift of $20,000 toward the establishment of a Botanical Garden.

MISSOURI.

Gov. Fletcher's Message.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Jan. 5.

GOV. FLETCHER's Message was read to the Legislature yesterday afternoon. He recommends to the Legislature the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, amendments to the State Constitution, and the founding of additional educational institutions.

The total receipts into the Treasury during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, were $4,108,407 92. Disbursements $945,492 78. The balance in the Treasury to the credit of the State Interest Fund on the 1st of October was $450,046 63, and the balance on the same date, to the credit of the Sinking Fund, $9,694 96.

There has also been paid into the Treasury in bonds of the State and coupons, $188,155 50. The Governor says: "However gratifying may be the rapid recuperation of the State from losses by the rebellion, and greatly as we may rejoice in the marvelous prosperity which attends upon our new condition of freedom, we have yet to recover the greatest loss entailed on us by civil war—that of our financial credit as a State. You have now an opportunity of giving our people cause for rejoicing exceeding that afforded by any event since the return of peace, by restoring that credit, and this, too, under circumstances which enable you at the same time to reduce the heavy burden of taxes to about one-half of the levy of last year, and yet have perfect assurance of being able to meet the accruing interest on our State debt. A twelvemonth has brought hundreds of thousands of people with their wealth of property and labor to strengthen our financial ability. No parallel exists to the rapidity with which wealth has accumulated in every avenue of industry and with which population has increased in every part of our State within the past year. Substantial proofs of amazing prosperity on every hand attest the sudden and unexampled growth of the State. Our taxable wealth has grown from $198,602,216 in 1863, and from $262,354,932 in 1865, to a sum which by the means of the law equalizing the taxes, passed at the last session, will reach $400,000,000. Assured of your full and hearty coöperation in the measure herein proposed, it is ample compensation to me for whatever of labor or thought I have put forth or exercised, or for whatever of despondency I have experienced in the dark and trying hours of the struggle to redeem our financial honor, to be enabled to give to you and to send to our creditors abroad a New-Year's greeting, and the announcement which I make with serious confidence, that free Missouri will within the year redeem the plighted faith of slave Missouri."

CONNECTICUT.

Bookbinders' Strike—Lecture by Prof. Guyot.

HARTFORD, Saturday, Jan. 5.

About sixty book binders, in the employ of CASE, LOCKWOOD & CO., engaged in the production of *Greeley's American Conflict*, struck yesterday for higher wages, their pay having been reduced lately from five to four dollars per day. They resumed their work upon learning that other men were on the way to take their places.

Prof. GUYOT delivered a lecture last evening upon "Man, his race and antiquity."

The sleighing is splendid in every part of the State.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 5.

The following is the day calendar for Monday. Nos. 22½, 30, 33, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 48 630½, 988½.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—Last evening a young man, named NICHOLAS DOYLE, came to the office of the Inspector of Police, and stated that he had shot a man, and wanted to "give himself up." Detective CORWIN inquired about the matter and ascertained that a difficulty occurred at the corner of Myrtle avenue and Gold-street, in which DOYLE shot another young man named THOMAS DOLAN in the head with a pistol. Mr. DOYLE states, in regard to the affair, that on New-Year's Day himself and some friends were in Bolivar-street with a sleigh. The horses became stalled from the extra load, and himself and others got out, and endeavored to get the sleigh out of the slough. While thus engaged, DOLAN and friends entered the vehicle and took hold of the lines. DOYLE, after some dispute, shoved DOLAN out, and a fight ensued. Since that time, DOLAN, as alleged, has threatened to kill DOYLE, and the latter therefore prepared himself to meet emergencies. DOLAN, he states, with some twelve others, attacked him, and in order to save himself from being pummeled to a jelly and perhaps killed, he used his pistol. Mr. DOLAN makes quite a different statement. He says that DOYLE was standing on a stoop in Myrtle-avenue last evening, and, coming up to him, commenced talking of the affair on New-Year's Day. DOYLE told him to go away, and if he did not he would shoot him. DOLAN went away, and DOYLE fired the pistol. The injury, although severe, is not of a serious character. DOYLE was committed to answer, and DOLAN was detained as a witness.

THE NEW BOARDS OF ALDERMEN AND SUPERVISORS.—The Board of Aldermen will meet for organization on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The Supervisors will meet at the same hour. The Republican caucus of the latter body have nominated Mr. WM. M. LITTLE, of the Twentieth Ward, as President. The Democrats being in a minority, have not yet definitely decided upon a candidate. The slate heretofore agreed upon by the Democratic caucus of the Board of Aldermen, has been completely smashed. In consequence of the defection of one of the members, they found themselves unable to carry their points, and the majority therefore reluctantly agreed to accept ARCHIBALD M. BLISS, Republican, instead of DENNIS O'KEEFFE, Democrat, as President; HENRY MCCLOSKY, Democrat, instead of ALEX. MCCUE Democrat, for Corporation Counsellor; WILLIAM G. BISHOP, Republican, for City Clerk, and JOHN FLANAGAN, Democrat, for keeper of the City Hall. The other offices, it is understood, are to be equally divided between the parties. A meeting of the Democratic caucus was held yesterday afternoon, but nothing different to the above programme could be agreed upon.

A POLICEMAN ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—About 12 o'clock on Friday night as Officer ALLEN, of the Fiftieth Precinct, was patrolling his beat, his attention was drawn to the actions of a suspicious-looking man who was loitering about the grocery-store of Mr. MUNCKER, on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Baltic-st. The man observing the officer ran away, when the latter fired a revolver, but failed to stop him. In firing a second shot the bullet passed through the fleshy part of the officer's hand, causing a severe and painful wound. The suspected party escaped, and the officer returned to the Station-house and was attended to by Surgeon COCHRAN.

THE BUSHWICK BOULEVARD.—The Street Commissioner will on Monday receive proposals for curbing and guttering the Bushwick Boulevard in the Eastern District. The improvement extends from North Second-street to East New-York, a distance of nearly three and a half miles. It is not intended to pave the boulevard at present, as the property-holders on the line of the thoroughfare have not, as yet, decided as to the kind of pavement to be laid, some being in favor of stone and others of wood. The contract work will be let out in four sections, with the stipulation that it shall be completed within one year.

A FIENDISH PROCEDURE.—Two individuals named THOMAS CULLEN and HUGH SWEENY, were brought before Justice CORNWELL yesterday on a charge of cruelty to a dog. As alleged, the accused caught a friendless cur, and taking him into an inclosure in Hudson-avenue, rubbed him with spirits of turpentine and then applying a lighted match, turned the brute loose. The dog survived but a few minutes. A neighbor who witnessed the spectacle made a complaint against the two human brutes, who were committed to jail in default of $500 bail each to appear for examination.

FOUND DEAD IN THE WOODS.—The body of an unknown German woman, about 50 years of age, was found in Wyckoff's Woods, Greenpoint, on Saturday afternoon. It exhibited no outward marks of violence, and it is believed that the woman came to her death by exposure. The deceased wore a dark calico dress, was five feet six inches in height, and had dark hair and blue eyes. Coroner SMITH removed the body to the dead-house to await identification, and will hold an inquest on Monday.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.—The Pastors of the Eastern District will hold prayer meetings during the week as follows: On Monday at the Ross-street Chapel; on Tuesday at the South Ninth-street Congregational Church; on Wednesday at the First Presbyterian Church; on Thursday in the South Fifth-street Methodist Church; and on Friday in the Central Baptist Church, Fourth-street. The meetings will open at 4 P. M.

DISCHARGED FROM CUSTODY.—PHILIP WEBERLE, formerly a railroad conductor on the Greenwood line of cars, was examined before Justice CORNWELL yesterday, on the charge of appropriating a shawl worth $50, which had been left in the car he was conducting, by Mrs. ANN REEK. There was no evidence whatever to sustain the charge, and the accused was honorably discharged.

RESTITUTION.—Rev. Father MCDONALD, of St. Mary's Church, corner of Leonard and Remsen streets, Eastern District, on Saturday handed over to Mr. JENKINS, Cashier of the First National Bank, a check for $200, which had been given him for the purpose of restitution by an unknown but repentant sinner.

LOSSES BY FIRE DURING THE PAST YEAR.—The fires and losses in Brooklyn during the year 1866, were follows, as near as can be ascertained: Number of fires, 290; losses, $978,937; insurance, $1,715,940.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.—The Presbyterian, Reformed Dutch and Congregational Churches of Newark will hold united meetings every afternoon during this week, in the First Presbyterian Church, commencing at 3 o'clock and continuing until 4:15. The following are the topics which have been arranged as the centres of thought for each day, together with the names of clergymen who are expected to conduct the several services: Monday, Jan. 7—Invocation, Thanksgiving and Confession; Rev. Dr. WILSON. Tuesday—National Righteousness; Rev. Mr. HART. Wednesday—Christian Missions at Home and Abroad; Rev. Mr. SCOFIELD. Thursday—The Freedmen, the Suffering and the Oppressed; Rev. WM. B. BROWN. Friday—The Rising Generation at Home, in the Church and at School; Rev. Mr. CORNELL. Saturday—The Revival of Religion; Rev. Dr. BRINSMADE.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A WAGON.—A hotel-keeper at Plainfield, N. J. named L. D. BROKAW was arrested in Jersey City on Saturday evening, charged by S. L. BOND, of the above-named place, with having broken into his mother's stable and stolen therefrom a light wagon. BROKAW claims that the property was won for him at a raffle. He was held for examination.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday noon, Mr. THOS. CORRIGAN, a well-known citizen of Newark, and for many years a liquor-merchant, while standing behind the counter of his son's store in Market-street, fell and expired before medical assistance could be summoned. Apoplexy is supposed to have been the cause of death.

NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.—The New-England Society of Bergen at a meeting on Friday night, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, JOHN G. PARKER; Vice-President, A. A. WOODWARD; Secretary, E. B. SEYMOUR; Treasurer, HENRY GAINES.

SKATING.—There is excellent skating on the Morris Canal in Jersey City, and on the Cove in the rear of the Morris and Essex Railroad depot in Hoboken. The latter field of ice embraces some ten or twelve acres, and is only about fifty rods distant from the Hoboken Ferry.

NEW-JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The New-Jersey Historical Society will hold a meeting at Trenton on the 17th instant, at which time COURTLANDT PARKER, Esq., of Newark, will read a paper on the military life of Gen. PHILIP KEARNY.

SKATING.—The Passaic River is frozen over at Newark, and a great number of people of all ages and sexes, were enjoying themselves on skates yesterday.

WINTER WEATHER.

LIFE ON LAND AND WATER.

The City in the Thaw—Walking, Driving and Sleighing—Policemen Expensive Luxuries—Discontent in the Box Seats—A Stirring Match on the Curling Pond—Skating on the Lakes and Rinks—The Contest for the Oatman Medal.

Yesterday was a mild day throughout, the genial sunshine suggesting the unbuttoning of overcoats and making furs rather burdensome to the wearers. Under foot, however, it was by no means so agreeable as overhead. The neglect of the police, so generally complained of, to enforce the removal of the snow when it was removable immediately after its fall, has not only been the cause of our having had, during the mild thaw of the past three days, most filthy and uncomfortable footing, but further, beyond a doubt, has laid the ground work for many a bad cold, which will last those so afflicted for the remainder of the Winter. Had this sidewalk cleaning been attended to, the gentle thaw would have been scarcely noticeable, nor would the slight frosts of the evenings have rendered the sidewalks the dangerous skating grounds they have been. Since the last snowfall it must have been apparent to all how unsafe the footing has been in almost every street in the City, especially after sunset, when the utmost steadiness of gait and absolute presence of mind was required to walk a block's length and preserve the perpendicular. Not a few, and not absent-minded people either, have realized the difficulty of the task as they sat for a moment on the sidewalk with their hearts in their mouths, or got up, having without any preparation whatever described a spread eagle which covered the whole footpath. It is all very funny to laugh, Mr. Policeman, but when a citizen goes home with a sprained ankle or a wrenched elbow, not to say that something very much worse might not happen, the prayers that go up to the roof are for anybody's welfare but yours. Keep the sidewalk clean! After a snow, have it shoveled off, and where that is neglected, for between you and the caerless people it *will* be neglected here and there, then have it scraped off in the thaw, as you have not done, with ample opportunity offered you during three days past. Policemen at $1,200 a year who keep their noses so high that they can neither see the dirty footpaths nor the salt sown on the car tracks, are most expensive luxuries, and ought to be taxed heavily; indeed, in some instances a prohibitory tariff would be a blessing.

SLEIGHING.

However unlikely it may seem to down-town people, who were wading through the slush provided yesterday by the snow, the thaw, and the careless Police, there really was some sleighing within the City limits. It is just possible that the few who ventured out would prefer not having it mentioned, for although, perhaps, one of the most graceful things in motion that we know, is a sleigh gliding swiftly over the sparkling snow, as assuredly is it one of the most ungainly vehicles when it is driven over paving-stones and through street puddles of various depths and consistencies. This was the kind of locomotion which came under our notice yesterday. We saw several very nice things leave Fifth-avenue early in the afternoon, usually having a male and female tenant each. The gentlemen were got up *a la Russ*, and the ladies *a l'ange*. The furs and whiskers of the gentlemen were very bearish looking, the feathers and faces of the ladies most angelic. After salutations to admirers on stoops and at parlor windows, they drove off usually in the direction of the Park, where they arrived having passed through a state of street *en route* which was not set down in the almanac. An hour or so after we could see them coming home, or see what we supposed to be some one of the happy couples who so lately had gone northward. We, of course, would not pretend to recognize any particular pair; their own mothers couldn't do that till they were washed. But we could recognize in the peaceful quadruped who did his best to avoid the slush-filled ruts a poor horse that had had a steaming, slippery time of it; in the vehicle he pulled along we could discern the undulating lines suggestive of a sleigh that, like the pig of which SOUTHEY tells, had been up all manner of streets, and in the tenants we knew we saw a pair of turtles who had gone out an hour before full of love and hope, and with clean things on, but, alas! for the unreliability of sublunar things, especially snow, who now returned—the bear grumbling and unhappy-looking, his kidded paws striped by the damp reins he held, his lap full of all kinds of chrystalized uncleanness, his beard, an hour ago of inky loveliness, now mottled, grey and grim, and his sable cap drawn down upon his eyes in the hope that his neighbors wouldn't know him—there was no danger. And the angel, oh, how her feathers drooped, and how she shrugged her little shoulders, as if she would like to shake the whole thing off, Charley and all; and how that face, "which but an hour ago" was a play-ground for smiles and dimples, how that sad, abused, maltreated face reminded us of the leopard babe exhibited by BARNUM. *Mais "revenons aux moutons propres"* from these lost sheep, and say, that, take it for all in all, yesterday was no sleighing day.

DRIVING.

There was a lively time out on wheels yesterday but for the same causes which made sleighing so unpleasant, carriage driving was less enjoyable than might be supposed, with the sunshine so warm that the open-at-top varieties were safe lounging-places for the most delicate constitutions. The ornate gentleman on the box, who had to wash things over, and rub them down, and polish them up when he got home, looked savage, as in spite of the most artistic driving, he got his wheels into a rut now and then, and splashed his polished panels over with mud. There was, however, fair driving in the Park, and more than the average attendance of carriages on Saturdays at this season. Luckily for the poor beasts in the street cars and stages, there was comparatively good footing for them. They have had a miserable week of it, and if it were possible to have any sympathy with railroad companies when they lose money in disabled stock, we would have it now—for the horses' sake. Hackmen are the greatest nuisances as yet untouched by the Board of Health we know of, and in no part of the City is this fact so fully realized as at the entrance to Central Park. Here, as everybody knows, is a long line of hackmen, who in turn attack every foot passenger who crosses over from any of the avenues to enter the Park. After pestering the unfortunate pedestrian to take a carriage whether he wants one or not, when he fails to catch his fly, the spider hacky lets loose his billingsgate, or what is quite as bad, his torrent of rowdy slang. Suggesting that "he have a go for ten cents—if he doesn't want his boots blacked? Wouldn't he like his skates put on cheap? To which questions the swift escaping citizen replies not, but a brother cabby does for him, by shouting aloud, "Oh, let him alone; he aint got no money." This kind of thing, although an unclean thing, has not originated with the dirty weather, either; it has been going on certainly since Spring last, and ought to be put a stop to. It may be that these fellows can swindle soft people without the Police being able to get hold of them; but surely the public can be protected from their filthy witticisms and vulgar abuse.

CURLING.

The curling pond at Central Park is fast becoming one of the attractions of the season. The Clubs have capital matches almost every afternoon, and just as soon as a bystander gets an inkling of the *modus operandi* of the game will he become almost as interested therein as the player himself. There is no doubt that this glorious old Scotch game will become as popular among us New-Yorkers as if we all clung to the kilt, and preferred the "bree o' the barley to Bourbon sour.

Yesterday afternoon an exciting game came off between the St. Andrew's and the Thistle Clubs; exciting, in the eagerness of the Thistle men to recover the ground they lost at the outset of the game. The ice was good, and the play upon it fairly skillful. The game lasted three hours and a half, resulting as follows:

SCORE.

St. Andrew's.		*Thistle.*	
NO. 1 RINK.			
A. Dalrymple, skip	20	J. Thomson, skip	19
NO. 2 RINK.			
W. Hogg, skip	25	W. Meikle, skip	10
NO. 3 RINK.			
J. Dunlop, skip	33	A. Phillips	10
	78		39

Majority for St. Andrew's Club, 39 shots

SKATING.

The mild temperature prevailing has told severely upon the ice. In fact there is no skating worth the name, except in the morning early or late in the afternoon. Out from the City, where whatever of cool breeze that may be stirring has a chance to play upon their surface, the lakes and ponds preserve a comfortable firmness; but on the Park lakes, and on the ponds within the City limits, the midday sunshine tells unpleasantly for skaters. Such is supremely the case in the Park lakes, where the ice is but snow ice in a great measure, and thus without that density or closeness of grain which will resist the moderate thaw. Nevertheless the Park was visited yesterday by many thousands, old and young, skaters and spectators. All that could be done to make things go smoothly was done for visitors, and possibly only the fastidious had reason to find fault, and these with the weather only. Faithful to its character earned in the pleasant Summer time, the Park in Winter is the happy hunting-ground of old and young, and undoubtedly there is more laughing done within its limits than within ten times its area elsewhere upon Manhattan Island.

The Fifth-avenue Skating Park, MACMILLAN caterer, was well patronized all day yesterday. It had the good fortune to secure the best ice-surface when the frost first set in, which it continues to preserve. There were a number of excellent skaters on the Park during the afternoon, whose graceful execution attracted a crowd of spectators on foot and in carriages, on the streets and the avenue which bound three of its sides. At one time there were probably a thousand on the ice, industriously engaged in performing such mazy wonders as to present a most attractive, if somewhat bewildering scene. What with the gay dresses of the ladies, adorned with sparkling bits of color in hat, or ribbons, or jackets, or stockings, and the leaner figures of the gents, some of these too being fantastically got up, all whirling in and out in a sort of rythmical confusion, the picture to him who looked down upon it from among the *canaille* on the street above, was like that which might present itself if he had looked through some monster kaleidoscope as he turned the thing at pleasure,

THE MATCH FOR THE GOLD MEDAL.

The match for the gold medal came off at Oatman's Rink in the afternoon. Several thousand spectators had gathered by the appointed hour. The ice was in very fair condition, having been well cared for. At 4 o'clock the arena was cleared of all skaters but the competitors and the judges. It was understood at first that six gentlemen would compete for the prize, but whether from faint-heartedness or modesty two of these backed out. The contestants, therefore, were but four, Messrs. BISHOP, MEADE, WILSON and McCLELLAN, and the judges were Messrs. ENGLER, EDWARDS and BARON. The skating of the young gentlemen was very fair indeed, but of course in both grace and execution much inferior to the performances of Mr. ENGLER and many others we could name. The trial of skill began with the plain roll, cross-roll and the other less difficult manœuvres, in all of which, with the exception of McCLELLAN, the competitors seemed to be pretty fairly matched. In the more intricate movements, however, the field was fairly between BISHOP and MEADE, the latter being if not the more agile, decidedly the more graceful skater. The "On to Richmond" is quite an interesting movement, as it brushes up one's history a bit. This step is a somewhat difficult backward-forward movement—that is to say, the skater works desperately with his nose pointing to Richmond, and his feet moving convulsively in that direction, but is all the while losing ground, to the delight of spectators who made wry faces when they heard of the same movement some years ago. BISHOP was the favorite at this figure, but, strange to say, McCLELLAN was nowhere, unless when he fixed his own latitude and longitude by a fall. Quite a number of figures were then executed with both grace and skill, in which BISHOP and MEADE and WILSON distinguished themselves, and called forth the plaudits of the spectators. Among these were the more difficult ones, known as the locomotive, the grapevine, flying threes, circles on one foot, eight slooped, fives and threes, spread eagles, &c., &c. The competition was kept up for about an hour, when the performers were pretty well jaded out and the spectators were anxious themselves to become performers again and regain possession of their ice. The judges decided in favor of Mr. BISHOP who received the prize, a gold medal, made by BALL, BLACK & Co., of very chaste execution, suspended from a ribbon having at its top a unique silver clasp skate-fashioned. The award no doubt was as it ought to have been; nevertheless, as before said, Mr. MEADE was the most graceful skater, only wanting the nerve and firmness of foot which secured the prize to his opponent. Mr. WILSON, of Chicago, quite a young gentleman, performed very many pleasing figures and with another season's practice would be a dangerous opponent for either of his two more successful competitors yesterday.

After dark the rink was brilliantly lighted, not only with its two hundred gas jets, but with Chinese lanterns, pendant all along the sides of the quadrangle. At McMILLAN's rink also, the fun was kept up till a late hour, and in the absence of the skaters' as the lovers' lamp, the moon, such unpoetic things as flaming tar-barrels, supplied the wished for glare.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Order from General Headquarters—Current Movements—Recent Changes—Interesting Miscellaneous Gossip.

The following is the initial order, issued since the New-Year from General Headquarters at Albany. The order now published furnishes the only correct list of the Governor's Staff, all previous lists being strangely incomplete:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Jan. 1, 1867.

General Orders, No. 1.—The following-named persons are hereby announced as constituting the Staff of His Excellency R. E. FENTON, Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

Brig.-Gen. Selden E. Marvin, Adjutant-General.
Brig.-Gen. George S. Batchelier, Inspector-General.
Brig.-Gen. Charles W. Darling, Engineer-in-Chief.
Brig.-Gen. Campbell H. Young, Judge-Advocate-General.
Brig.-Gen. James E. Pomfret, Surgeon-General.
Brig.-Gen. Edwin A. Merritt, Quartermaster-General.
Brig.-Gen. Dudley Olcott, Paymaster-General.
Col. A. J. H. Duganne, Chief of Bureau of Military Statistics.
Col. Elliott L. Shepard, A. D. C.
Col. Bradley Martin, A. D. C.
Col. J. H. Liebenau, A. D. C.
Col. Ephraim A. Ludwick, A. D. C.
Maj. Daniel W. Merchant, Military Secretary.

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
S. E. MARVIN, Adjutant-General.
Official.
J. B. STONEHOUSE, A. A. G.

THE CASE OF CAPT. SCOTT.

The following order has been issued by Brig.-Gen. BURGER, commanding the Second Brigade. It will be found of interest:

"The appeal in relation to the election of Major in the Third Regiment Infantry, held Nov. 28th last, and at which GEORGE W. HAMILTON was declared elected, was heard before the commanding officer of the Brigade on the 12th December last. The person declared elected, and his opponent, Capt. Cox, the contestant and appellant, were present at the hearing. Lieut. AUGUSTIN O'NEIL, of the Third Regiment, was present, and claimed to be heard as an officer and as counsel for Capt Cox. It was decided that he could not be heard orally; that the inquiry was confined to the grounds stated in the notice of appeal; that he (O'NEIL) was not a party to the appeal, but that any written communication would be received.

The first ground of appeal is that the Adjutant's return of service of notice of election was not in the room, &c. It does not appear that it was called for. This ground of appeal is overruled. The next ground is that Lieut. FRANK OSTERMAN was not notified of the election. On the proofs it appears by Lieut. OSTERMAN's examination that he had printed notice of the time and place of election from his Captain in legal time, that he had changed his residence about a month previous to the election, but had not notified the Adjutant of such change. The return shows notice on OSTERMAN not served because not found. No objection was made at the election. This ground of appeal is overruled. The next objection is that the poll was not held in the armory. It appears on evidence that the poll was held in a room in the building where the armory is located; that all participated without objection. This ground of appeal is overruled. It appears on evidence that the poll was kept open for one hour. The objection, therefore, fails. Capt. BEATTIE, being under arrest, was not entitled to vote. His arrest acts as a suspension of all his official rights. His vote was not personal, it was official, and in this capacity he was suspended. Lieut. BETTRIDGE's resignation having been accepted before the election he was no longer a commissioned officer, and, therefore, could not vote. Capt. DEITSCH's tender of resignation not having been accepted, he was a commissioned officer and entitled to vote. The votes of Capts. BERRIAN and SMITH and Lieut. HAMILTON, not having been challenged, there is no ground of appeal as to them, and the reasons now assigned against them are frivolous. All the foregoing grounds of appeal are overruled. The vote of Lieut. DILLON should have been received, and if the rejection of his vote could alter the result it would be proper to order a new election. His vote, if added to Capt. COX's would give COX eleven votes to HAMILTON's twelve, leaving HAMILTON in a majority of one vote. It has, therefore, been decided that a new election will not be ordered upon the improper admission or rejection of a vote when the result of the election is not affected. It is unnecessary to consider whether the presiding officer did or did not look at the contents of a ballot which was rejected. The appeal of Capt. COX against the election of GEORGE W. HAMILTON as Major of the Third Regiment Infantry is overruled. Said election is maintained in force. Col. BENDIX, Brevet Brigadier-General, commanding Third Regiment, will promulgate this order to the parties concerned."

AFFAIRS IN THE NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Col. J. D. KREHBIEL, commanding the Ninety-sixth Regiment, has issued the following order (No. 11, current series:)

All commissioned and non-commissioned officers of this command will assemble in fatigue uniform at the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, at 8 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 4th day of January, 1867, and also on Friday, the 1st day of February, 1867, for drill and instruction, under the command of Major A. STEINWAY. The non-commissioned officers will appear without muskets. There will be skeleton drills, which will be followed by battalion drills. The following changes have recently taken place in this regiment: EDMUND E. UNKART, the former efficient Adjutant of this command, has been promoted to the position of Engineer of the same, with rank from October 29, 1866; *vice* Capt. FROELICH, appointed Brigade Paymaster. Acting Assistant Surgeon HERMANN GERITZEN has been appointed Regimental Paymaster, with the rank of a First Lieutenant, to date from Oct. 29, 1866. JACOB STAHL, formerly Second Lieutenant of Company B, has been duly elected and commissioned as First Lieutenant of the same, *vice* WM. BECHSTEIN resigned. Date of rank: Nov. 21, 1866. CHARLES PFUELLER was duly elected and commissioned as Second Lieutenant of Company B, *vice* J. STAHL promoted. Date of rank: Nov. 21, 1866. WILLIAM A. WIENECKE has been appointed Ordnance Sergeant of this regiment, on Dec. 11, 1866, *vice* G. B. WEST resigned. First Lieut. NICOLAUS HEYNE, of Company D, and Second Lieut. F. W. KAISER, of Company C, have tendered their resignations, and the same have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief, on Dec. 8, 1866. The Military Code of the State of New-York, section 37, makes it a misdemeanor, punishable with imprisonment in the County Jail for from one to two months, or a fine of from fifty to one hundred dollars, for any member of the National Guard to secrete, conceal, or in any way unlawfully dispose of property belonging to this State; or to wear any articles of uniform or equipment when not on duty, without the permission of the commanding officer. It is therefore ordered that no member of this command shall wear in public any arms, articles of clothing or accoutrements furnished him by the regiment, when not on duty or two hours after having performed duty, without the permission of the Colonel; and that muskets—or any other articles which are to be deposited in the armory for safe-keeping—in the possession of members while on duty outside the armory, and who were, for good reasons, permitted to leave the ranks for the day, have to be returned into the armory within twenty-four hours. Commandants of companies will take notice of all cases in which this order has been violated by members of their respective commands, and will submit the same to the President of the Regimental Court-martial next following for adjudication. Commandants of companies will also take great care that only efficient and worthy men are elected to the positions of non-commissioned officers in their several commands. The officers and non-commissioned officers are, as it were, the pillars and framework of the structure of a military organization, and if the same shall prove to be durable and efficient for the purposes it may be called upon to perform, there must be no weak or rotten beam in it.

AFFAIRS IN THE TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

The following changes have recently taken place in the Twenty-fourth (Troy) Regiment: Capt M. TIMPANE and Lieut. C. E. HAMILTON, resigned; JOHN McKENNA, commissioned Captain of Company E, and JAMES HENNESSEY First Lieutenant; WILLIAM K. BARLOW appointed to the position of Adjutant, and Dr. W. S. SEARLE to that of Assistant Surgeon. An order has been issued for an election in Company C on the 7th inst., to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Capt. IVES.

At an election held by Company H, on the 2d inst., at Fulton Market Armory, the following officers were elected:

Second-Lieutenant, Isaac F. Handy; President, Robert L. Wright; Vice-President, R. Wood; Secretary, I. F. Handy; Treasurer, A. J. Barnes; First Sergeant, Wm. Hull; Duty Sergeants, James H. Wood, James Van Slyke, C. A. W. Briggs and A. M. Beattie; Corporals, C. H. Fenton, H. C. Bennet, S. Hotchkiss, G. F. Himes, T. J. Calder, G. B. Gillmore, H. Yates and C. C. Deane.

About forty members of Company A, Twenty-fourth Regiment, were up recently before the Regimental Court-martial held by Maj. STEENBERG, on various charges. Some were fined in small sums, and others were discharged with a severe reprimand from the presiding officer of the Court.

AFFAIRS IN THE TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Col. and Brevet Brig.-Gen. CALVIN E. PRATT, commanding the Twenty-third Brooklyn Regiment, has issued the following order:—The comissioned officers, Sergeants, and six files (including Corporals) from each company of this regiment, will assemble at the Arsenal, Portland-avenue, for battalion drills on Wednesday evening, Jan. 9, and Tuesday evening, Jan. 29. Line will be formed at 8 o'clock, P. M. The Ordnance Sergeant will furnish muskets to the detail at the Arsenal. The Field and Staff will report to the Colonel, and the non-commissioned staff and drum corps to the Adjutant, at 7:45 o'clock, P. M.

Resignations.—Capt. Allen L. Bassett, Company D; Capt. Chas. F. Rogers, Company K; Lieut. Elias S. Tompkins, Company I; Lieut. M. E. Bassett, Company F.

Elections.—First Lieut. James G. Gregory, Captain Company K, *vice* Rogers, resigned; rank Oct. 19, 1866. Second Lieut. Alfred G. Kelley, First Lieutenant Company K, *vice* Gregory, promoted; rank Oct. 19, 1866. First Sergt. H. Herbert Hogins, Second Lieutenant Company K, *vice* Kelley, promoted; rank Oct. 19, 1866. Sergt. Edwin A. Street is relieved from duty as Ordnance Sergeant, and will report to the Captain of Company I. Sergt. Edward B. Hincken is relieved from duty as Right General Guide, and will report to the Captain of Company G.

Appointments.—Charles E. Bryant to be Ordnance Sergeant, *vice* Street, relieved from duty; Isaac F. Bissell to be Right General Guide, *vice* Hincken, relieved from duty; William C. Barton to be Left General Guide, *vice* Bissell, appointed Right General Guide. All to date from Oct. 20, 1866. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

RECENT CHANGES.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New-York, during the week ending Dec. 31, 1866:

Third Brigade.—O. F. Wentworth, to be Brigade Inspector, Dec. 22, 1866, *vice* J. Groshon Herriot, resigned. Samuel Gregory, to be Engineer, Dec. 22, 1866, *vice* C. A. Stetson, Jr., time expired. Monye G. Fay, to be Judge-Advocate, Dec. 22, 1866, *vice* C. A. Hand, time expired. Ransom M. Carrington, to be Quartermaster, Dec. 22, 1866, *vice* W. D. Black, time expired. Joshua M. Varian, Jr., to be Paymaster, Dec. 22, 1866, *vice* Eagon, time expired. Cornelieus J. Blauvelt, Aide-de-Camp, Dec. 22, 1866, *vice* Pearsall, term expired. Walter M. Fleming, Hospital Surgeon, Sept. 1, 1866, *vice* Bradley, deceased.

Third Regiment.—Henry T. Allen, to be First Lieutenant, Dec. 17, 1866, *vice* Thomas Bettridge, resigned.

Fourth Regiment.—George H. Mott, to be Captain, Dec. 19, 1866, original vacancy; Robert P. Robins, to be First Lieutenant, Dec. 19, 1866, original vacancy; Peter Virtue, to be Second Lieutenant, Dec. 19, 1866, original vacancy; William Leing, to be Second Lieutenant, Nov. 23, 1866, original vacancy.

Ninth Regiment.—William D. Wood, to be First Lieutenant, Dec. 10, 1866, *vice* Charles L. Terry, resigned; Benjamin F. Stone, to be Second Lieutenant, Dec. 10, 1866, *vice* George Pancost, resigned.

Fourteenth Regiment.—Lefferts L. Laidlaw, to be Captain, Nov. 30, 1866, *vice* Stephen Mandaville, resigned; John H. Fisher, to be Second Lieutenant, Nov. 30, 1866, *vice* Louis Strang, removed from State.

Sixteenth Regiment.—Charles E. Pitts, to be Captain, Dec. 1, 1866, *vice* H. E. Smith, resigned; James Baylis, to be First Lieutenant, Dec. 1, 1866, *vice* Seaman, resigned; John E. Jarvis, to be Second Lieutenant, Dec. 1, 1866, *vice* Baylis, promoted.

Thirty-first Regiment.—Trueman N. Thomas, to be Captain, Sept. 21, 1866, original vacancy; George W. Baty, to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 21, 1866, original vacancy; Artemus White, Jr., to be Captain, June 1, 1866, original vacancy; Charles Renell, to be First Lieutenant, June 1, 1866, original vacancy; Henry Leach, to be Second Lieutenant, June 1, 1866, original vacancy.

Thirty-seventh Regiment.—Alexander D. Shaw, to be Captain, Sept. 12, 1866, vice George W. Dusenbury, promoted; John I. Mandaville, to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 12, 1866, *vice* A. D. Shaw, promoted; Chas. Hall, to be Second Lieutenant, Nov. 8, 1866, *vice* Sand Hopkins, promoted.

Forty-Seventh Regiment.—Wm. U. Hatch, to be First-Lieutenant, Nov. 10, 1866, vice John Tinkey, resigned. George A. Fountain, to be First-Lieutenant, Nov. 19, 1866, vice A. A. Pools, resigned. Jacob Backus, to be Second-Lieutenant, Nov. 19, 1866, vice Fountain, promoted.

Fiftieth Regiment.—Charles F. Blood, to be Colonel, Dec. 11, 1866, vice Henry D. Barto, promoted. J. De Matte Smith, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Dec. 11, 1866, vice Blood, promoted. George H. Houts, to be Major, Dec. 11, 1866, vice Smith, promoted.

Fifty-fifth Regiment.—Soobodin Morinsky, to be Captain, Dec. 12, 1866, vice Leopold, resigned. Jerome Lang, to be First-Lieutenant, Dec. 12, 1866, vice Block, resigned. Jacob Berringer, to be Second-Lieutenant, Dec. 12, 1866, vice Lang, promoted.

Fifty-ninth Regiment.—George W. Bailey, to be First-Lieutenant, Sept. 22, 1866, vice Johnson, resigned.

Sixty-seventh Regiment.—Simeon V. Pool, to be Assistant Surgeon, Oct. 10, 1866, vice P. S. Dorland, deceased.

Sixty-ninth Regiment.—Nicholas Collins, to be Second-Lieutenant, Dec. 6, 1866, vice J. E. Burk, resigned.

Seventy-First Regiment.—Augustus T. Frames, to be Adjutant, Dec. 11, 1866, vice Livermore, resigned.

NEW-YEAR'S CALLS.

On Tuesday last (New-Year's Day) the various brigade and regimental commanders of the First Division held receptions at their respective headquarters, where they were visited by their officers and congratulated upon the auspicious opening of the New-Year. At the First Brigade Headquarters Gen. WARD entertained the officers under his Command, and received many congratulations upon his late promotion. Gen. BURGER, of the Second Brigade; Gen. VARIAN, of the Third, and acting Brig.-Gen. MAIDHOFF, of the Fourth, also received their companions in arms at their respective headquarters. Among the receptions at the regimental headquarters were those of Col. BENDIX, of the Third Regiment; Col. CARR, of the Eighth; Col. MASON, of the Sixth; Col. CLARK, of the Seventh; Col. WILCOX, of the Ninth; Major WARD, of the Twelfth; Col. FARRAR and Major DUSENBURY, of the Thirty-seventh; Lieut.-Col. CAVANAGH, of the Sixty-ninth; Col. PARMLEE, of the Seventy-first; Col. LYNCH, of the Seventy-seventh; Col. KREHBIEL, of the Ninety-sixth; Lieut.-Col. McELROY, of the Ninety-fifth, and others.

A PETITION TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Under the auspices of Brig.-Gen. ASPINWALL the officers and members of the Twenty-second Regiment have gotten up the following petition to the State Legislature, which they intend circulating in the First Division. The petition desires action on the part of the Legislature in relation to the exemption of National Guardsmen from jury duty, as was formerly the law. We trust that the petition will receive an extensive circulation:

The petition of the undersigned officers and members of the Twenty-second Regiment of the National Guard of the State of New-York respectfully shows, That in 1862 the Militia Law of the State, exempting from jury duty all persons who had served seven years in the State Militia, was amended so as to confine the exemption to the period of actual service; that the duties of a National Guardsman in the cities of the State, and especially in New-York and Brooklyn, are exceedingly onerous, requiring a large expenditure both of time and money; that persons engaged in business in those cities are very reluctant to enlist in the militia, as they are held for a term of seven years to a duty at least as burdensome as jury duty; while, in the present condition of the law, they derive no benefit whatever by serving for that period, and that in consequence it is almost impossible to obtain the recruits necessary for the well-being of the militia. Your petitioners would therefore request that the law may be amended so as to provide for the exemption from jury duty of all members of the National Guard who have been honorably discharged after serving continuously therein for the term of seven years. And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

At an election in Company E, Fifty-fourth (Rochester) Regiment, held on the 2d inst., the following non-commissioned officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year: Orderly Sergeant, B. W. Jones; Duty Sergeants, W. S. Crowell, William T. Russell and Charles J. Warner; Corporals, Maurice King, J. L. Stone, Egbert Chatfield and Wm. A. Bingham. The following civil officers were elected: President and Treasurer, H. B. Henderson; Secretary, B. W. Jones. After the election the company adjourned to the parlors of Russ Coats, where an hour or two was spent in a very agreeable manner in making speeches and drinking toasts.

The first annual ball of Veteran Company I, Ninety-seventh Regiment, S. N. G., Capt. S. W. SNYDER, will take place at Rand's Hall on Monday evening next, the 14th inst. The members of this company announce that they have made the most complete arrangements for a first-class entertainment.

Mr. EUGENE L. DEMERS, a compositor on the Troy *Times*, has been brevetted a Second Lieutenant by Gov. FENTON, for gallant conduct on the field. He lost a leg at Gettysburgh.

Lieut.-Col. JAMES M. GERE, of the One Hundred and Twenty-second New-York Volunteers, has been brevetted Colonel. The compliment is well deserved, as Col. GERE was a gallant soldier and comrade.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Eighth Regiment Board of Officers will take place on Wednesday evening next, the 9th inst.

Pursuant to previous orders, an election was held at the Armory of the Thirty-seventh Regiment on Thursday evening last, for the purpose of electing a Lieutenant-Colonel and Major for the command. A nearly full attendance of the Board of Officers was present at the election, which was presided over by Brig.-Gen. JOSHUA M. VARIAN; Brigade-Inspector WENTWORTH and Capt. CARRINGTON acting as Tellers. When the polls were declared closed it was found that Maj. S. M. DUSENBERRY had received the unanimous vote for Lieutenant-Colonel. Capt. WM. O. ROOME was declared elected Major, he having received the greatest number of votes. The officers, with Col. PARMLEE, Seventy-first Regiment; Col. VANDENBERGH, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth New-York Volunteers, and several army officers, adjourned to a neighboring hotel, where the healths of the successful candidates were drank in flowing bumpers.

Col. HIRAM DURYEA, formerly of the Sixth New-York Volunteers, writes to the TIMES to say that he is not, nor has he been at any time, a candidate for the Colonelcy of the Twenty-second Regiment National Guard. We are sorry to hear it, as there is every prospect that he could obtain the position without an effort. Such able officers as Col. DURYEA are absolutely necessary to the welfare of the State troops. With such a brilliant reputation as our correspondent possesses he may find himself selected despite this denial.

In compliance with a formal resolution of the Board of Officers, a large number of the members of the Twelfth Regiment paraded, uniformed and equipped, with overcoats, and without arms, on Wednesday evening last, the 2d inst., for the purpose of serenading the late commandant of their regiment, Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM G. WARD. The compliment was gracefully acknowledged by the new Brigadier, after which the hospitalities of his house were afforded his numerous friends and guests.

The fifth grand promenade concert of the Seventh Regiment Band was given last evening at the Regimental Armory, over Tompkins Market, under the able direction of Prof. GRAFULLA. The attendance was good, and the series so far have proved a success. The next concert will take place on Saturday, Jan. 19.

The members of Company I Seventy-first Regiment will give their regular invitation hop on Tuesday evening next at the Everett Rooms.

The annual ball of the Fifth Regiment Drum Corps took place on Tuesday evening last, at the Germania Rooms. As the ball was well attended and the programme of dances a good one, the affair proved a success.

Company K, of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, gave their annual ball on Tuesday evening, the 1st inst., at the Union Assembly Rooms. A large number of the regimental officers were present. Capt. RALE has good reason to be proud of so good a command.

Major JOSEPH HELLENBRAND has been elected to the position of Lieutenant-Colonel on the Fifth Regiment.

The Governor has accepted the resignation of Col. D. C. MINTON, of the First Regiment Cavalry, who is honorably discharged at his own request.

The commissioned staff and the non-commissioned staff of the several regiments of the Second Brigade will assemble for instructions and drill (*Casey's Tactics*) at the State Arsenal, corner Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, in fatigue uniform, with side-arms, on Tuesday, Jan. 22, and Tuesday, Feb. 19, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Brig.-Gen. POSTLEY, of the Cavalry Brigade, has ordered a Brigade Court-martial, for the trial of all delinquencies of commissioned officers under the rank of field officers, since the date of the order organizing the last Brigade Court-martial. Such Court will consist of the following-named officers, viz.: Major SCHMAK, Third Regiment Cavalry, President; Capt. LAMBERT, Third Regiment Cavalry; Capt. COBURN, First Regiment Cavalry, members. This Court will convene on the 15th inst., at the Third Regiment armory, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Division drills of the Seventy-first Regiment will take place at the State Arsenal on the evenings of the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th insts. Acting Adjutant FRANCIS has received his full appointment to that position.

BOGUS CHECK SWINDLER ARRESTED.

He Attempts to Escape but is Recaptured—When Examined he Refuses to Give his Name.

The Sixth Ward Police have for some weeks past been in receipt of numerous complaints from sundry merchants against an unknown man who had committed a series of swindles by means of false checks. So frequent had these complaints become that Detective WOOLDRIDGE was invited to keep a sharp lookout for the sharper. He ascertained that the checks purported to have been drawn by a firm styled ANDERSON & MAYLARD, and were all made payable on the Second-avenue National Bank, corner of Twenty-third-street and Fifth-avenue. This was the only clue he could obtain.

Yesterday afternoon PHILIP ZELLEUKE, of the firm of FRIERE, BROTHERS & Co, of No. 61 Warren-street, who had been swindled, saw the unknown operator in the Post-office and made an attempt to arrest him. The man broke away and ran off, being followed by the cry "Stop thief!" Officer ROBB, of the Sixth Precinct, who chanced to be passing at the moment, heard the alarm and succeeded, after a sharp chase, in arresting the fellow, who had endeavored to hide in one of the lobbies. When conveyed to the Station-house in Franklin-street, the prisoner was followed by an eager crowd of men and boys, who had either witnessed the arrest or joined the throng through curiosity.

On arriving at the Station-house the prisoner refused to give his name, giving as a reason that the newspapers would get hold of the case, and he would not allow his name to appear.

The accused is a man of good personal appearance, rather above the medium height, black hair, dark eyes, and is apparently about 28 years of age. It appears that he has been in the habit of making purchases of goods from leading merchants, and ordering the same to be delivered at a certain place and hour. He generally gave the name of Maylard, and would draw a check for the amount of his bill on the Second National Bank. These checks were usually drawn by him after banking hours, so the fraud could not be detected until after the goods had been delivered, when, of course, he disappeared. Sometimes the goods were accidentally delayed, which prevented the scheme being a successful one.

When the victimized merchant discovered that no such firm as ANDERSON & MAYLARD were known at the bank he repaired to the place mentioned for the delivery of the goods, and only found a beggarly row of empty boxes and barrels. At one time the prisoner hired a floor from Mr. ZELLEUKE, at No. 61 Warren-street, for this purpose, but as he failed to pay any rent he was ejected.

Among those swindled by this sharper are Messrs. E. S. JAFFRAY & Co., No. 350 Broadway, who lost goods of the value of $344. Mr. CREIGHTON, connected with the firm, fully identified the prisoner as the one who had given him the false check. Messrs. LATHROP, LUDDINGTON & Co. sold the prisoner $354 83 worth of goods and received a worthless check as described.

It is understood that a large number of complaints will be made against the prisoner, to-day, by leading firms, when the case comes up before Justice HOGAN.

Large Fire in Nassau-street—Aggregate Loss About $35,000.

Precisely at 6 o'clock last evening a fire broke out on the sixth floor of the building No. 113 Nassau-street, which extends to Theatre-alley. The flames were first discovered on the Theatre-alley side, and burned brightly for an hour, owing to the inflammable nature of the contents stored on that floor. The firemen worked with vigor and soon succeeded in arresting the progress of the flames, and confined them to the top floor, where they originated. The numerous lines of hose created considerable confusion among the cars, long lines of which were kept blocked until the fire was extinguished. Park-row, Centre-street, and the lower end of Chatham-street were crowded with passenger-cars, to the great annoyance of thousands of up-town residents. By 8:30 o'clock the fire was pronounced harmless, and only one engine was retained in position.

The following is a correct list of all the occupants of No. 113 Nassau-street, with the estimated losses:

The first floor is occupied by A. R. & R. J. LEGGAT, booksellers; damage by water $10,000; insured for $25,000.

The basement is occupied by Nassau Dining-saloon; damage $100; no insurance.

Second floor, occupied by American News Company; damage by water $100.

Third and sixth floors, front, occupied by ANSON HERRICK & SON as *Sunday Atlas* office; damage $2,000; insured for $7,500.

Third and sixth floors, rear, occupied by FRANK McELROY, job printer; damage by water, $5,000; insured for $15,000.

Fourth floor, front, occupied by lawyers and others as offices, damaged considerably by water.

Fourth floor, rear, occupied by P. LAWS, printer; damage by water, $1,000.

Fifth floor, front, occupied by T. BATCHELOR & SONS, printers; damage $500, partially insured. The rear portion of this floor is occupied as offices.

The sixth story is occupied by W. R. WRIGHT, wood engravers' block manufacturer, who sustains a loss by fire and water of $12,000; insured for $15,000 in the Baltic and other insurance companies.

The building is owned by MICHAEL GILHOOLEY, and is damaged to the extent of $3,000; covered by insurance.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERIES BY A CARMAN.

Nearly Seven Thousand Dollars Worth of Revolvers and Sporting Rifles Carried Off in Six Months—Arrest of the Thief and a Receiver—Recovery of a Large Portion of the Property.

During the past six months the firm of SYMS & BROTHER, of No. 300 Broadway, have repeatedly missed large quantities of revolvers and shot-guns from their premises. Suspicion for a time rested on nearly all of the employes in the store, but no direct evidence could be obtained against any one of them until Monday evening last, when a clerk in the store detected SAMUEL J. STARR, the carman, in the act of carrying away several Colt's revolvers, (navy size,) and he communicated the fact to one of the partners. Sergt. WALSH, of the Sixth Precinct, was sent for by Mr. SYMS and his assistance requested. Taking Detective WOOLDRIDGE with him the Sergeant proceeded to the residence of the accused and arrested him. As soon as he found himself under arrest, and had ascertained what the charge was, young STARR confessed that he had for same time been engaged in robbing the firm, and had carried off nearly $7,000 worth of property at various times. While making this confession, STARR stated that he had, on or about the 1st of September last, stolen two entire cases of Colt's revolvers, consisting of fifty pistols, and valued at over $600. These cases of revolvers he had sold to JAS. SMITH, a locksmith, at No. 77 East Houston-street, for less than one-fourth their real value. The locksmith's arrest followed as a matter of course, when he acknowledged having purchased the revolvers from young STARR, and had in turn disposed of them to WELLINGTON A. CARTER, of No. 52 Cortlandt-street, for $6 50 apiece. The greater part of these pistols were found in possession of CARTER and taken possession of by the Police. STARR seemed only too willing to undo the injury and loss he had occasioned his late employer's, and gave the officers considerable additional information in relation to the disposal of the stolen goods, and a large quantity was recovered. On Tuesday afternoon the prisoners—STARR and SMITH—were arraigned before Justice HOGAN, who granted a temporary commitment to enable the detectives to recover such of the property as was still scattered about the City, and they took STARR from place to place, as he directed, and succeeded in obtaining the greater part of the plunder.

Yesterday afternoon the prisoners were fully committed for trial by Justice HOGAN, in default of bail. Young STARR is only 19 years of age, resides at No 20 Bedford-street, and is respectably connected. He pleaded guilty. SMITH is 52 years of age, and a native of Sweden. He denied all guilty knowledge or intent.

Dedication and Installation Ceremonies of Kane Lodge, No. 454, F. and A. M.

A very large audience, consisting of the members of Kane Lodge, No. 454, F. and A. M., with their ladies and a number of invited guests, were present last evening at the new Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, upon the occasion of its dedication and the installation of the officers-elect of the lodge. The ceremonies of dedication and installation were performed under the direction of THOMAS S. SOMMERS, Esq., the Master-elect of Kane Lodge, who acted as proxy for the M. W. Grand Master, ROBERT E. HOLMES. At the conclusion of these most impressive ceremonies, a choice programme of vocal and instrumental music was dispensed, under the leadership of Prof. J. N. KING, who presided at the organ. Every effort of the very able choir of artists who assisted him was received with the most marked evidence of satisfaction. GRAFULLA's Seventh Regiment Band was represented by six first-class brass pieces, which contributed their share toward the pleasure of the occasion. An address by R. W. JOHN H. ANTHON was delivered in the usual excellent manner of that gentleman, and well received. After the singing of a closing ode, in which the whole company joined, the assemblage was dismissed with the benediction.

The following-named gentlemen constitute the officers of the Lodge for the present year: THOMAS S. SOMMERS, Master; CHARLES ROONE, Senior Warden; JOSEPH E. HAMLIN, Senior Deacon; JOSEPH MEEKS, Junior Deacon.

Presentation to Mr. Brice.

Shortly after the Board of Aldermen had adjourned yesterday, Mr. VARNUM, on behalf of the Board, approached Mr. BRICE, and in an eloquent speech presented to him a very beautiful gold chain, to which was attached a massive gold key, bearing the following inscription: "To JOHN BRICE, President of the Board of Aldermen, from the members of the Board of Aldermen for 1866." Mr. BRICE briefly replied to Mr. VARNUM, thanking the donors for the handsome present they had made him, after which a collation was partaken of in the private apartments of Mr. ROOME, keeper of the City Hall.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. BRICE in the chair.

A large quantity of routine business was disposed of, and the usual complimentary resolutions to the President, clerks and reporters of the Board were adopted, after which the Board adjourned *sine die*.

Board of Councilmen.

This Board also met yesterday, and disposed of all the business before them, which was entirely of a routine nature, after which the President declared the Board adjourned *sine die*.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A SINGULAR CASE.—Yesterday morning Mrs. HENRIETTA HARTL, a German woman, 29 years of age, was arrested by Officer RODDY, of the Seventeenth Precinct, on a charge of infanticide. It appears that FREDERICK HARTL, the husband of the prisoner, residing at No. 66 Sixth-street, reported at the Station-house, that on Wednesday or Thursday last, his wife had given birth to a female child, and he had reason to believe that she had made away with her offspring. He questioned her in regard to her altered appearance, but she made him no answer but left the house. HARTL then searched the premises and found the remains of an infant in a wash tub in the cellar. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday, but failed to obtain any decisive evidence that the crime of infanticide had been contemplated. The accused had evidently desired to conceal the birth of the child from her husband, as was clearly shown by her conduct. Dr. LEO, Deputy Coroner, made the *post-mortem* examination, which resulted in proving that the child was born alive, but had subsequently died from hemorrhage. After considerable deliberation the Jury rendered the following as their verdict: "That the deceased came to her death by asphyxia, caused by neglect; but, owing to the condition of the mother, we excuse her for not taking the proper care of deceased." Mrs. HARTL was accordingly discharged from custody.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon THOMAS BURKE went to the residence of FANNY G. WILLARD, at No. 140 Ninth-avenue, and after being admitted to the premises, deliberately drew a revolver and shot the unsuspecting woman through the head, killing her instantly. Before any one could reach the scene, BURKE sought to anticipate the law by shooting himself, the ball lodging in the skull and causing insensibility. At last accounts the murderer and would-be suicide was still alive, though scarcely expected to live many hours. No cause is as yet known for the commission of this dreadful tragedy, but it is supposed to have originated in a feeling of jealousy. All of the parties connected with the affair are respectable people, and they are naturally reticent. The wounded man is not yet positively known, his name being only ascertained from some papers in his pocket. The Coroner's inquest will no doubt tend to an explanation of the mystery.

THE REGISTER'S OFFICE.—Gen. Charles G. Halpine, the newly-elected Register, who took office on New-Year's Day, has made the following appointments: Deputy Register, John Y. Savage, *vice* Lewis A. Watts, removed; Assistant Deputy Register, Wm. F. Gilley, reappointed; Satisfaction Clerk, Geo. Mortimer, reappointed; Examiner, W. F. T. Chapman, reappointed; Index Clerk, James H Townsend, reappointed; Searchers, Edwin Degrove, Wm. Bell, Nelson Samson, John Wilson, B. Kirkham, Stephen M. Anderson, Abbott M. Hollman, and John S. Ames, all reappointed.

GRAND DRAMATIC MATINEE.—A grand dramatic matinée, in aid of the Masonic hall and fund, will be given on Saturday next at the French Theatre, for which over seventy leading artists have volunteered their services. The entertainment, with such an array of talent, cannot fail to be most attractive and enjoyable.

WESTCHESTER NEWS.

FIRE IN MORRISANIA.—On yesterday afternoon the tassel manufactory of THOMAS WEBBERLEY, on Railroad-avenue, near Fifth-street, caught fire near a stove which was standing near the door, causing considerable excitement among those employed, who are mostly girls. The building is a long and low structure, of wood, and before the flames were extinguished they had burned a hole through the roof. A young man who was at work in the factory, by coolness and presence of mind, succeeded in putting out the fire before it had done much damage. Had it not been for his thoughtfulness some of the employes might have been sadly burnt in getting out, as the fire caught near the door.

A DISAGREEABLE MOUTHFUL.—Yesterday afternoon a dispute arose between two colored oystermen at the mouth of Pelham Creek, Westchester County, about the division of the oysters they had gathered, when one of them, named CHAFF, threw the other down and bit off his nose, close to his face, and after chewing it a while, spit it out, saying: "Dare, dat is no use no more, no how!" He then rowed away in his boat, followed by the other, who tied a piece of cloth around his injured face. They live at Williamsburgh, and are said to be both desperate characters. The injured man, when advised to make complaint to the Justice, said: "No, by golly, if he can stand it, I can, an' I'll get even with him, by golly; so dare, go way, now!"

A YOUNG SKATER BADLY HURT.—Yesterday afternoon a party of small boys were engaged skating on a small pond in West Farms, when two of them, named THOMAS and SMALLEY, came in collision, and both were thrown down with great violence. SMALLEY struck on the back of his head, and lay for some time insensible. He was, after a considerable rubbing and chafing by two men who were near by at the time, revived, and was taken home by his companions.

Hernia.

Dr. P. B. MINOR cures hernia or rupture by the use of a new external remedy, without hindrance from business. References at his rooms No. 484 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Bureau of the Home Department.

While Cabinet officers are reporting the conditions of their various Bureaus, the ladies universally declare that the dressing-room bureau must be supplied with PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS before they can recognize it as a legitimate domestic institution.

Card from Ball, Black & Co.

For two months past rumors have been rife that we had failed, or suspended.

To state, simply but emphatically, *that there is no foundation whatever for such reports*, will, we are confident, satisfy the many friends of our house who so flatteringly have sympathized with our *supposed* disaster.

It has been a question with us whether it was necessary to make this public denial; but as the report has now appeared in print, and even been reechoed from Europe, perhaps it is better that we should do so.

It is now verging on half a century since the establishment of our house, and none of our paper has ever been dishonored; and, if we may be excused for discounting the events of the future, we feel certain that such a contingency is scarcely possible.

BALL, BLACK & CO., Jewelers,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, 5th January, 1867.

Pioneer Yeast Powder.

For choice Pastry, Muffins, Tea Biscuit, &c. Unequaled in quality and snow-white purity. Made by TAYLOR & YOUNG, No. 186 Front-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

DIED.

COLYER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, after a long and painful illness, ROZETTA W., youngest daughter of Abraham and Ruah Colyer, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral this day, (Sunday,) the 6th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from the North Reformed Dutch Church, Clermont-av., without further notice.

DONOHUE.—On Friday, Jan. 4, at the residence of her son, Charles Donohue, Mrs. CATHARINE DONOHUE.

The funeral will take place from St. Stephen's Church, East 28th-st., on Monday, Jan. 7, at 10 A. M.

HILL.—On Friday, Jan. 4, FRANCES L., widow of Joseph Hill, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Monday evening, the 7th inst., at 7 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 40 1st-st.

HEGEMAN.—The funeral of Mr. GEORGE R. HEGEMAN is postponed, in consequence of the non-arrival of the remains.

Due notice will be given.

KITCHINGS.—On Saturday, Jan. 5, ANNA JANE, only child of Jno. A. and Henrietta C. Kitchings, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 14 East 11th-st., this day at 2 o'clock.

LORIMIER.—In Brooklyn, after a short and painful illness, on Friday evening, Jan. 4, EMMA, only daughter of Jules and Pauline Lorimier, aged 4 years and 9 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from No. 151 Elliott-place, on Sunday at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MOTLEY.—On Wednesday, Jan. 2, after a severe illness, SAMUEL S. MOTLEY, in the 39th year of his age.

Friends of the family and of his brother, James M. Motley are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 151 West 11th-st., on Sunday, the 6th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

MINOTT.—At East Orange, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 4, FRANK HILDRETH, infant son of Joseph A. and Mary R. Minott, aged 1 year and 3 months.

The funeral will be attended from his parents' residence, on Cherry-st., at 2 o'clock Sabbath afternoon, Jan. 6.

MORRIS.—On Friday, Jan. 4, JAMES MORRIS, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Bloomfield, N. J., on Monday, the 7th inst., at 1½ P. M.

MURRAY.—On Saturday evening, after a short illness, HATTIE A., wife of James Murray, eldest daughter of H. M. and Harriet A. Wells, aged 25 years, 1 month and 4 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PATRICK.—Passed calmly away to the realms of light on Saturday, Jan. 5, NANCY, relict of the late Jesse Patrick, of Troy, aged 81 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. James L. Butler, No. 296 Henry-st., on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are kindly invited to attend. The remains will be taken to the Oakwood Cemetery, Troy, N. Y., for interment.

He giveth His beloved sleep.

STREET.—JAMES STREET, of San Francisco, Cal., on Friday, Jan. 4.

Funeral from Metropolitan Hotel this day, (Sunday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends and members of the Masonic Fraternity are invited to attend.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.—The officers and members of Morton, Cœur de Leon, Palestine, Columbian, Indivisible Friends and Manhattan Commanderies, are hereby summoned to appear at Encampment-room, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand and Centre sts., at 1 o'clock P. M. Sunday, the 6th inst., to unite in paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased Sir Knight JAMES STREET. Sir Knights will appear in full regalia.

JNO. A. LEFFERTS,
V. E. Dep. Grand Commander.

VALENTINE.—On Friday afternoon, Jan. 4, of consumption, MARY, wife of William J. Valentine, in the 53d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice, the funeral, from her late residence, No. 165 East 13th-st., on Monday, the 7th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Services also at 1 o'clock P. M. at the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Fordham, N. Y., where her remains will be taken for interment.

WHITE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 5, of consumption, ROBERT W. WHITE, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 224 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ The officers and members of Howard Lodge No. 35, F. & A. M., are requested to attend the funeral of our late Brother, SAMUEL S. MOTLEY, from his late residence, No. 151 West 11th-st., on Sunday, the 6th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN H. GRAY, Secretary.

MOURNING GOODS.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Bombazines and all other Mourning Dress Goods; also, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Veils, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on with goods at their residence. Suits to order on short notice. No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHITE & GLENNEY.
PRACTICAL DENTISTS,
No. 683 Broadway.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WAIT FOR THE BEST.

We will publish a work by
Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS,
of Georgia, entitled
"A HISTORY OF THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES—TRACING ITS ORIGIN, CAUSES AND RESULTS."

Mr. Stephens' name is a sufficient guarantee that this will be the Standard History of the late war, and all who desire the most reliable and complete work should await its issue.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIFTY-SECOND-ST. BAPTIST CHAPEL, southwest corner of 3d-av.—Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Minister in charge. Subject of discourse SUNDAY, Jan. 6: Morning—*A Sermon for the New Year.* Evening—*Queen Esther, or the Ventures of Faith.* Residence of Pastor, No. 163 East 56th-st., second door west of 3d-av.; Pastor's Study, Chapel Building, third story.

A WEEK OF PRAYER.—The second week in January, commencing on SUNDAY, 6th inst., will be observed by this congregation as a week of especial prayer, for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit and the revival of religion. Services will be holden in the chapel every evening during the week, at 7½ o'clock, and at such other times as notice thereof may be given hereafter.

REV. URIAH SCOTT (MINISTER IN charge) will preach in the Protestant Episcopal Church, East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music, TO-DAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Collection in support of public worship.

NEW JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Service, THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES will deliver the concluding lecture on *Swedenborg's Theology.*

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. Mr. EMERSON will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 125th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Services commence at 3 o'clock. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF OUR LORD, southwest corner 8th-av. and 36th-st.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. A cordial welcome is extended to all.

REV. DR. TAYLOR, OF NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., will preach in the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, corner Madison-av. and 29th-st., on SUNDAY, Jan. 6, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. MARSH WILL PREACH ON SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the South Congregational Church, Brooklyn, (Dr. Taylor's.) Subject—*The Earthquake.*

REV. WILLIAM F. MORGAN, D. D., will preach (D. V.) on EPIPHANY NIGHT, Jan. 6, in St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be Divine Service and Sermon in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING. Rev. DR. MONTGOMERY will preach.

☞ RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND OTHER religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following Wards every SABBATH, as follows, viz.:

First Ward—No. 37 Greenwich-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
Fifth Ward—No. 74 West Broadway, 6 P. M.
Sixth Ward—No. 122 Leonard-st., 3 P. M.
Tenth Ward—No. 139 Canal-st., 7½ P. M.
Eleventh Ward—No. 21 Avenue D, 3½ and 7½ P. M.
Eleventh Ward—No. 44 Avenue C, (German,) 7½ P. M.
Thirteenth Ward—No. 70 Columbia-st., 3½ P. M.
Fourteenth Ward—No. 191 Elm-st., 3 P. M.
Fifteenth Ward—No. 60 Bleecker-st., 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
Sixteenth Ward—No. 273 West 25th-st., 7½ P. M.
Seventeenth Ward—No. 147 5th-st., 10½ A. M.
Eighteenth Ward—East 22d-st., near 1st-av., 7½ P. M.
Nineteenth Ward—Lexington-av., corner of East 46th-st., 3½ P. M.
Twentieth Ward—No. 449 11th-av., 3½ P. M.
GEO. J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions.

MEETINGS UNDER THE AUSPICES of the Protestant Episcopal Clerical Association will be held during the week of prayer, as follows:

MONDAY, Jan 7—12, noon, at the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av. and 10th-st.
TUESDAY, Jan. 8—3½ P. M., at the Church of the Mediator, Lexington-av. and 30th-st.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9—3½ P. M., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st.
THURSDAY, Jan 10—3½ P. M., at the Anthon Memorial Church, No. 103 West 48th-st.
FRIDAY, Jan. 11—3½ P. M., at St. George's Chapel, Stuyvesant-square and 16th-st.
SATURDAY, Jan. 12—3½ P. M., at the Church of the Ascension. The public are invited to attend.

REV. GEORGE F. SEYMOUR WILL preach on SUNDAY MORNING to the congregation of the late Rev. Dr. HAWKS, in the large chapel of the University on Washington-square. Services at 10½. This chapel has been occupied solely by the congregation of the late Dr. Hawks for the past eighteen months, who will continue their services here until their removal to their new Memorial Chapel of the Holy Saviour in East 25th-st., now approaching completion. As there is another and smaller chapel in the University which is occupied by other congregations, and as the public announcements of services appear occasionally to conflict, this notice is given in explanation.

SUNDAY SERVICES.—THE NEW-ENGLAND (CONGREGATIONAL) CHURCH, West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.—Public services at 10½ A. M., followed by the administration of the Lord's Supper. In place of the usual evening service there will be a meeting of the Sabbath-school at 6½ o'clock. The annual distribution of gifts will be made, and addresses are promised by Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS, D. D., Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, A. BAXTER MERWIN, Esq., and others. Singing by the children.

THE CHURCHES CONNECTED WITH the Presbytery of New-York will hold services every evening of next week, commencing at 7½ o'clock. On MONDAY, at the First Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Paxton's); on TUESDAY, at the church corner of 19th-st. and 5th-av., (Dr. Rice's;) on WEDNESDAY, at the West 23d-st. Church, (Dr. Clarke's;) on THURSDAY, at Madison-av. Church, (Dr. Krebs';) on FRIDAY, at the Brick Church, (Mr. Murray's.)

A UNION SERVICE OF DIFFERENT denominations will be held in St. Paul's M. E Church (4th-av. and 22d-st.) on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. There will be Prayer-meetings at 3 P. M. on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. ADAMS,) and on the other three days of next week in St. Paul's M. E. Church.

REV. TRESHAM D. GREGG, D. D., OF Dublin, having printed, as read on last Sunday, the testimony which he delivered in this City during the last three months of 1866, the same may be had at the hours of Divine service, MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING, on SUNDAY, at Argus Hall, No. 609 Broadway, and due notice will be given as to the next public steps which he may be led to take on the subject.

REV. NEVIN WOODSIDE, HAVING accepted a unanimous call to become Pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Duffield-st., (between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st.,) Brooklyn, will commence his labors in his new field on SUNDAY. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. The public are cordially invited. Sabbath-school at 2 o'clock.

NO. 814 BROADWAY.—SUNDAY MEETings. Seats free. At 10½ A. M., discussion on the *Divinity of Christ.* At 3 P. M. discussion on the *Moral Influence of Theatres.* At 7½ P. M. Dr. LAZARUS makes the opening address before the Progressive Conference, on *Social Medicine; or, the Physiology of Reforms*; after which general discussion.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, having removed from Broome-st., meet for worship at Lyric Hall, 47th-st., junction of Broadway and 7th-av. Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Pilgrim's Fight with Apollyon.* Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Bible Class at 3 P. M. All are invited.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 6th inst., corner of Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M., and concert of prayer for seamen at 7½ P. M. Preaching corner of Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

"THE STONE POWER OF DANIEL A Civil Government; or, a Republic the Divine Model." Rev. WM. PATTON, D. D., will preach a sermon on this subject in the West Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Hastings',) 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 6. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

LIFE ONLY IN CHRIST—THE SCRIPTURE doctrine of the resurrection, as contained in the fifteenth chapter of First Corinthians, will be expounded by Dr. MORRIS, of Philadelphia, on SUNDAY EVENING, at University Buildings, Washington-square, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. D. B. CLAPP, of the East Genesee Conference, (late Gen. Clapp, U. S. V.,) will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, at 7 P. M. Class-meeting and Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Sacrament at close of morning sermon. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER Christopher and Bedford sts.—SUNDAY being the Fortieth Anniversary of the organization of the Church, the Pastor will preach at 10½ A. M. a sermon appropriate to the occasion. Preaching also at 7½ P. M., when the Pastor will deliver the annual New-Year's Sermon.

EPIPHANY.—THE ANNUAL MISSIONARY service of the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., will be held next SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be made by the Missionary Bishops of Nebraska and Colorado, and a collection made for foreign and domestic missions.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHing SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER. Discourse of the evening—*Shall a State be Admitted to the Union which Administers Justice on the Basis of the Color of the Skin?*

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., WILL preach before the Medical Students' Christian Union, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 6. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. Medical students and practitioners are cordially invited to attend.

MISS EMMA HARDINGE, THE GIFTED and eloquent lecturer, will address Spiritualists at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects—*Visions and Hero Worship.* Conference at 3 o'clock. Subject—*Evidences that Spirits leave the Body, and Cognize Events at a Distance.*

THE ANNIVERSARY SERMON FOR the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church will be preached by ALEX. VINTON, D. D., in Christ Church, 5th-av., corner of 35th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the institution.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the morning—*New-Year's Sermon to his Congregation*; for the evening—*New-Year's Sermon to Young People.*

FIFTH-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of 46th-st.—Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., will on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., preach his annual sermon to the aged; and at 7½ P. M. an annual sermon to young men. Subject at each service—*Solomon's Proverbs on the right use of the Heart.*

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold Divine service at the French Church Du Saint Esprit, on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., TO-MORROW (Sunday), at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach at both services.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, AT Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., every SUNDAY. Sunday-school 9 A. M. Communicants' meeting last Saturday evening in every month, at 8 o'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts. Rev. F. T. BROWN, D. D., of Chicago, Ill., will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ A. M. Communion of the Lord's Supper at 3 P. M. Rev. S. F. FARMER will preach at 7½ P. M. All seats free.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Rev. E. P. ROGERS, D. D., will, by request of the Association, preach to young men in his church, 5th-av., corner 21st-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Young men are cordially invited.

MISS LIZZIE DOTEN, THE BOSTON Medium, will speak before the Society of Spiritualists, at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Morning lecture free. Admission in the evening 10 cents.

IS THIS THE TIME?—MR. S. S. SNOW, PAStor of the Church of the Second Advent, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject: *Signs of the Times, and Prophetic Chronology.*

ROSE HILL M. E. CHURCH, 27TH-ST., near 3d-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by Rev. J. A. WOOD, of the Wyoming Con. Also, preaching by the same and revival services EVERY EVENING during next week.

REV. SAMUEL J. CORNEILLE, THE Rector, will preach in All Saints Church, in Henry-st., corner Scammel, on SUNDAY, Jan. 6, both MORNING and EVENING. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are invited.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Service by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. ARCHIBALD, TO-MORROW (SABBATH) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. In the evening at 7½ Rev. A. P. MACURDY will preach. The public are invited.

REV. GEO. MINGINS, REV. W. C. VAN METER, of the Howard Mission, Rev. ALFRED ROE, and others, will address the Sabbath-school of the Lexington-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 46th-st., at its anniversary next SABBATH EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

REV. ALEXANDER BURGESS, D. D., will enter upon his duties as Rector of St. John's Church, corner Washington and Johnson sts., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY 6th inst., (Epiphany.) Service 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—THE GREAT OCEAN YACHT RACE. Lecture by Rev. CHAS. B. SMYTH, Everett Rooms, No. 1,208 Broadway, near 34th-st., SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 6, 3½ o'clock. Admission by voluntary ticket.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Epiphany, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes; and Rev. Dr. NEELY, Bishop Elect of Maine, at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE (late Free Episcopal Chapel) 3d av., between 77th and 78th-sts.—Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector. Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Rev. ROBERT LOWRY will preach at 7½ P. M.

DR. HALLOCK WILL SPEAK AT Una Hall, Myrtle-av. and Adelphi-st., TO-DAY, at 3½ and 7½ P. M. Spiritualists and others are cordially invited. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, CORner Lexington-av. and 30th-st., Rev. Dr. IRVING, Rector. Morning service at 10½; afternoon service at 3½ o'clock.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH—EAST 17TH-st., between 1st and 2d avs.—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by Rev. W. P. CORBIT, Pastor. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 28TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Services LORD'S-DAY, Jan. 6, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching MORNING and EVENING.

NECROLOGY OF 1866.

AMERICAN.

JAN. 1.—SKINNER, Dr. P. H., a blind man, editor of the Magazine, *The Mute and the Blind*, and the first instructor in this country of colored, blind and deaf mute children, for whose sakes he sacrificed all his property, died at Trenton, N. J.

JAN. 2.—STILLMAN, THOMAS B., an eminent engineer and mechanic, founder of the Novelty Iron Works, United States Inspector of Steam Vessels, and Superintendent of construction of revenue cutters, President of the Metropolitan Savings Bank, and connected with the New-York Hospital and other charities, died at Plainfield, N. J., aged 59 years.

JAN. 2.—CLAY, Mrs. C. C., wife of Ex-Gov. C. C. CLAY, a lady of refinement and culture, died at Huntsville, Ala.

JAN. 3.—MCKENTY, Hon. JACOB K., M. C. from Berks District, Pennsylvania, in 1861-2, died at Douglassville, Penn.

JAN. 4.—HALLOCK, GERARD, an American editor and newspaper publisher; founder of the *Boston Telegraph*, which subsequently became the *Boston Recorder*, and with DAVID HALE, of the *Journal of Commerce*, well known for his benevolence, died at New-Haven, Conn., aged 66 years.

JAN. 4.—CUMMINGS, Rev. J. W., D. D., an eminent Roman Catholic clergyman, priest of St. Stephen's Church, New-York, author of *Italian Legends, Spiritual Progress*, and other works, and a contributor to the *New American Cyclopedia*, died in New-York City, aged 41 years.

JAN. 5.—HICKEY, Gen. WM., Chief Clerk of the United States Senate for forty-two years, General of militia in the District of Columbia, author of a work on the Constitution of the United States, and a frequent contributor to the periodical Press, died in Washington, D. C., aged 69 years.

JAN. 5.—STRONG, CYRUS, a banker and prominent citizen of Binghamton, New-York, for nearly thirty-four years President of Broome County Bank, died at Binghamton, aged 89 years.

JAN. 5.—SCOTT, Lieutenant-Commander ROBERT W., U. S. N., commanding sloop-of-war *Saginaw*, died at Acapulco, Mexico.

JAN. 5.—FISHER, Rev. THOS. J., an eminent clergyman of Kentucky, died in that State.

JAN. 6.—CONE, Hon. PETER, for many years State Senator of Georgia, died at his residence in Bullock County, Ga.

JAN. 7.—HENSLEY, Major, formerly President of the California Steam Navigation Company, died in San Francisco, Cal.

JAN. 7.—BLATCHFORD, THOMAS W., M. D., an eminent physician of Troy, N. Y., died in that city, aged 71 years.

JAN. 8.—PURDY, ELIJAH F., a prominent Democratic politician, leader of the Tammany wing of the party, and known as the "War Horse" of the Democracy, died in New-York City, aged 70 years.

JAN. 9.—MINTURN, ROBERT B., an eminent New-York merchant and philanthropist, of the firm of GRINNELL & MINTURN, died of paralysis, aged 66 years.

JAN. 10.—MAPES, Prof. JAMES J., an agricultural chemist, scientific farmer, author, and editor of the *Working Farmer*, died at his residence near Newark, N. J., aged 66 years.

JAN. 10.—COBURN, DANIEL J., former Chief of Police in Boston, died at Malden, Mass.

JAN. 13.—SOLGER, Dr. REINHOLD, a Hungarian scholar, patriot and lecturer, who came to this country with KOSSUTH. He was Assistant Register of the United States Treasury, and died in Washington D.C.

JAN. 13.—SWANN, Acting Vol. Lieut. ROBERT P., of United States receiving ship *Vermont*, a participator in most of the naval battles of the Mississippi, in the siege of Charleston, and Commander of the *Potomac* in the South Atlantic Blockading squadron, committed suicide during a fit of insanity at Brooklyn Navy-yard.

JAN. 14.—JUDAH, Brevet Col. HENRY M., U. S. A., Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Major Fourth United States Infantry, a graduate of West Point in 1843, served gallantly through the war, mainly in Kentucky and Ohio, was appointed Commandant at Plattsburgh, N. Y., in 1865, and died there.

JAN. 15.—LILLIE, THOMAS J., an old and highly respected printer, for many years Treasurer of the Franklin Typographical Society of Boston, died in that city.

JAN. 15.—ROBBINS, GEORGE S., a New-York banker, (G. S. ROBBINS & SON,) died at his residence in that city, aged 70 years.

JAN. 15.—STEVENS, Dr. HIRAM F., an eminent physician, formerly member of the Vermont Assembly and Senate, died at St. Albans, Vt., aged 40 years.

JAN. 15.—CHOATE, RUFUS, Captain United States Volunteers, a son of Hon. RUFUS CHOATE, and a lawyer of some distinction, died at Dorchester, Mass., aged 32 years.

JAN. 18.—DAVIS, Hon. JOHN G., Member of Congress from Indiana, 1851 to 1855, and 1857 to 1861, died at Terre Haute, Indiana, aged 55 years.

JAN. 20.—MORGAN, Col. CHRISTOPHER A., United States Army, Inspector-General of the Department of Missouri, died at St. Louis, Mo.

JAN. 20.—OTTOLENGHI, Mrs. HELEN ROSALIE RODRIGUEZ, a Southern authoress and periodical writer, died in Charleston, S. C., aged 23 years.

JAN. 23.—HAWLEY, Lieut.-Gov. CHARLES, died at Stamford, Conn., aged 74 years.

JAN. 23.—THOMPSON, OSWALD, an eminent jurist of Philadelphia, Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, died in Philadelphia.

JAN. 23.—COOLIDGE, Brevet Lieut.-Col. RICHARD H., a Surgeon of the United States Army, and at the time of his death Medical Director of the Department of North Carolina, died at Raleigh, N. C., aged about 50 years.

JAN. 24.—BOORMAN, JAMES, an eminent New-York merchant and philanthropist, died in that City, aged 83 years.

JAN. 25.—HEYER, Rev. WM. S., a clergyman of the Protestant Dutch Reformed Church, and an eminent scholar and preacher, died at Newburgh, N. Y., aged 68 years.

JAN. 26.—DUTTON, Rev. SAMUEL W. S., D. D., an eminent Congregational clergyman and writer, pastor of the North Congregational Church of New-Haven, Conn., died suddenly in that city.

JAN. 27.—CRELE, JOSEPH, the oldest man in America, died at Caledonia, Wis., aged 140 years.

JAN. 28.—CHANDLER, Hon. THOMAS, for many years State Senator and Representative in New-Hampshire, and M. C. from 1829 to 1833, died at Bedford, N. H., aged 93 years.

JAN. 28.—GRIER, WM. P., Surgeon U. S. Vols., son of Judge GRIER, of Philadelphia, was lost in the explosion of the *Miami* near the mouth of the Arkansas River.

JAN. 29.—NOTT, ELIPHALET, D. D., LL. D., President of Union College, Schenectady, for 62 years; a Presbyterian clergyman and author; died at Schenectady, N. Y., aged 93 years.

JAN. 29.—DODGE, ——, a retired merchant of New-York, was accidentally killed on Broadway, aged 67 years.

JAN. 29.—ELMENDORF, Rev. A., D. D., an eminent clergyman of the Reformed Dutch Church, died in Brooklyn, aged 53 years.

JAN. —.—HUBBARD, W. B., a distinguished lawyer and millionaire, of Ohio, died at Columbus, aged 71 years.

JAN. —.—ROMAN, ANDRE BIENVENU, Ex-Governor of Louisiana, 1831-5, died in St. James Parish, La.

FEB. 1.—GREENE, Mrs. ELIZABETH C., sister of Lord LYNDHURST and widow of GARDNER GREENE, died in Boston, Mass., aged 95 years.

FEB. 2.—STEARNS, Major JOSEPH KETCHUM, First New-York Cavalry, died at Denver City, Col.

FEB. 4.—BURCHARD, Rev. ELY, a Presbyterian clergyman and teacher, died in West Springfield, Mass., aged 78 years.

FEB. 5.—SAMPSON, WM. M., Chief-Justice of Kentucky, died at Glasgow, Ky.

FEB. 6.—WESTERVELT, JOHN J. V., former Sheriff of New-York, died there, aged 62 years.

FEB. 7.—EDWARDS, Rev. JESSE, a Presbyterian clergyman and an eminent Biblical scholar, died in Carroll County, Wis., aged 47 years.

FEB. 9.—HINKLEY HOLMES, a pioneer locomotive builder, died in Boston, aged 75 years.

FEB. 11.—WHIPPLE, JONATHAN E., a leading manufacturer of Lansingburgh, died in that town.

FEB. 11.—CARY, ROBERT, father of ALICE and PHŒBE CARY, died at Clovernook, near Cincinnati, aged 80 years.

FEB. 11.—MORSE, ISAAC EDWARD, M. C. from Louisiana 1843-'51, Attorney-General of Louisiana and Minister to one of the South American States, died in New-Orleans, aged 57 years.

FEB. 12.—FITZPATRICK, Right Rev. JOHN B., Roman Catholic Bishop of Boston, died in that city, aged 53 years.

FEB. 12.—RIPLEY, CHARLES, one of the most eminent lawyers of Kentucky, died at Louisville, Ky.

FEB. 12.—MURRAY, Col. JAMES B., an eminent New-York merchant and politician, died in that city, aged 77 years.

FEB. 13.—HATCH, GEORGE W., President of the American Bank Note Company, died at Dobbs' Ferry, N. Y., aged 62 years.

FEB. 16.—CLEAVELAND, Rev. ELISHA LORD, D. D., an eminent Congregational clergyman, 33 years Pastor of the Third Congregational Church, New-Haven, Conn., died in that city.

FEB. 20.—ADAMS, WILLIAM JOSEPH, an eminent teacher of Boston, died in that city, aged 64 years.

FEB. 21.—BUELL, Rev. RUFUS F., Missionary of the American Baptist Missionary Union to Greece, died at Washington, D. C., aged 58 years.

FEB. 21.—ELLIOT, Gen. STEPHEN, rebel Commander of Fort Sumter in 1863, died at Aiken, S. C.

FEB. 21.—EDWARDS, OGDEN, Civil Engineer, died at Chenango Forks, N. Y.

FEB. 22.—SMYTHE, Hon. GEORGE W., a prominent citizen and statesman of Texas, died at Galveston.

FEB. 22.—STINSON, Brevet Col. HENRY M., agent of the Freedmen's Bureau in Florida, died at Tallahassee, Florida, aged 22 years.

FEB. 22.—COOLIDGE, RICHARD H., M. D., Surgeon U. S. A., died at Raleigh, N. C.

FEB. 23.—HAIGHT, Judge FLETCHER MATTHEWS, an American Jurist, United States District Judge for Southern District California, died at San Francisco, aged 67 years.

FEB. 25.—PARMENTER, Hon. WM., M. C., from Massachusetts, from 1837 to 1845, died in Cambridge, aged 86 years.

FEB. 26.—BROWNING, Col. GEO. W., Private Secretary to President JOHNSON, and Secretary of Legation to Mexico, died in Washington, D. C.

FEB. 28.—ORD, GEORGE, a well-known philologist, naturalist, author, and President of the Academy of Natural Science, Philadelphia, died in that city, aged 85 years.

FEB. 28.—BEAN, Hon. BENNING MOULTON, State Senator and ex-Member of the Council of New-Hampshire, Member of Congress from 1833 to 1837, died at Moultonborough, N. H., aged 84 years.

MARCH 3.—HALL, Rev. EDWARD BROOKS, D. D., an eminent Unitarian clergyman and author, for 33 years pastor of the First Unitarian Congregational Church in Providence, died in that city, aged 65 years.

MARCH 4.—CAMPBELL, ALEXANDER, D. D., founder of the sect of Disciples or Campbellites, an eminent author, scholar and skillful polemic, died at Bethany, Va., aged 78 years.

MARCH 4.—LYNN, ROBERT, senior, a skillful ship-builder, of Philadelphia, builder of several of the United States steamships, died in that city.

MARCH 5.—JAYNE, Dr. DAVID, a manufacturing druggist, proprietor of "Jayne's Expectorant," &c., and a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, died in that city, aged 67 years.

MARCH 6.—BOWERS, Brevet Col. THEODORE S., Major U. S. A., and Adjutant-General on Gen. GRANT'S staff, was killed on the Hudson River Railroad, aged 30 years.

MARCH 6.—GORDON, Hon. JAMES, Associate Judge of Washington County, Penn., died at Cookstown, Penn., aged 85 years.

MARCH 8.—TROTTER, Hon. J. T., one of the leading Judges in Mississippi, died at Holly Springs.

MARCH 8.—DALLAS, PHILIP MIFFLIN, son of GEO. M. DALLAS, and former Secretary of Legation to the American Embassy to Great Britain, died in Philadelphia, aged 41 years.

MARCH 9.—HAVEN, LUTHER, Collector of the port of Chicago, and for many years a teacher of distinction, died in that city.

MARCH 9.—FROST, Dr. HENRY R., an eminent Medical Professor of the South Carolina Medical College, died in Charleston, S. C., aged 71 years.

MARCH 11.—DOUBLEDAY, Hon. ULYSSES F., member of Congress from Auburn District, father of Gen. ABNER DOUBLEDAY, and a man of high scientific attainments, died at Belvidere, Ill., aged 72 years.

MARCH 11.—OHLE, WILLIAM, a gunsmith, who worked at his trade until 98 years old, died in Syracuse, N. Y., aged 106 years.

MARCH 11.—CROZER, Hon. JOHN P., a well-known citizen and philanthropist of Pennsylvania, died at Upland, Penn.

MARCH 12.—MOORE, Rev. MARTIN, for many years editor of the Boston *Recorder*, died at Cambridge, Mass., aged 76 years.

MARCH 12.—SCHMIDT, FREDERICK, a German sculptor of Washington, D. C., died in that city.

MARCH 13.—CURRIE, Rev. R. ORMISTON, D. D., a clergyman of the Protestant Dutch Reformed Church, died at New-Utrecht, L. I., aged 61 years.

MARCH 13.—WRIGHT, WM., an American editor and author of much note, for a time connected with the New-York *Evening Post*, also with the *Commercial Advertiser*, died in Paterson, N. J., aged 42 years.

MARCH 14.—SPARKS, JARED, a distinguished American historian, a Unitarian clergyman, and former President of Harvard College, died at Cambridge, Mass., aged 77 years.

MARCH 15.—PINCKNEY, Miss HARRIET, daughter of Gen. CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, and a woman of some literary merit, died in Charleston, S. C., aged 90 years.

MARCH 17.—WILLARD, Rev. FREDK. AUGUSTUS, a Baptist clergyman, lecturer at Waterville College, died in Philadelphia, aged 59 years.

MARCH 18.—PETRIKEN, B. BUSH, a leading politician of Lock Haven, Penn., died there, aged 51 years.

MARCH 19.—RUSSELL, ISRAEL, an old and prominent merchant of New-York City, distinguished for his philanthropy, died there, aged 76 years.

MARCH 19.—BECK, CHARLES PH. D., Professor of Latin Language and Literature in Harvard University, died at Cambridge, Mass.

MARCH 19.—ROBINSON, Capt. HENRY, a well-known sea Captain, who gave his yacht, the *Victoria*, for the Arctic Explorations, died at Newburgh, N. Y., aged 84 years.

MARCH 20.—VREELAND, BENJAMIN, Surgeon U. S. N., died at Lisbon, Portugal.

MARCH 21.—PARKER, Rev. SAMUEL, a Presbyterian clergyman and author, died in Ithaca, N. Y., aged 87 years.

MARCH 22.—JACKSON, JOHN J., a rebel Brigadier-General, died in Milledgeville, Ga., aged 37 years.

MARCH 23.—WILLIAMS, Brevet Major-Gen. SETH, late Adjutant-General on Gen. GRANT'S staff, died in Boston, aged 44 years.

MARCH 23.—STEVENS, Judge F. P., a prominent citizen of Buffalo, died there aged 53 years.

MARCH 25.—CHAMBERS, Hon. GEORGE, Ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, died at Chambersburgh.

MARCH 26.—SMITH, Rev. AUGUSTUS WILLIAM, LL. D., a Methodist clergyman, author and teacher, former President of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., died at Annapolis, Md., aged 64 years.

MARCH 27.—BALL, Rev. DYER, D. D., missionary of the A. B. C. F. M., died at Canton, China, aged 70 years.

MARCH 28.—FOOT, Hon. SOLOMON, member Vermont House of Representatives 1833-47, and Speaker of same for three years; member of Congress from Vermont 1843-1847; U. S. Senator 1850-1866, died at Washington, D. C.

MARCH 29.—GREEN, Judge, one of the Justices of the Supreme Bench of Tennessee, died at Lebanon.

MARCH 31.—SWAN, BENJAMIN L., a New-York merchant and philanthropist, Vice-President of the American Bible Society, &c., died in that City, aged 79 years.

MARCH 31.—LOOMIS, Hon. LUTHER, a prominent politician of Connecticut, and candidate of the Conservative Party for Governor in 1836, died in Suffield, Conn., aged 85 years.

MARCH 31.—GALTIER, Father, first Catholic missionary in Minnesota, landed at Fort Snelling in 1840, and gave St. Paul its name, died at Prairie du Chien.

MARCH 31.—THIBODEAUX, Hon. BANNON G., member of Congress from Louisiana 1845-1849, died at Terrebonne, La.

APRIL 1.—WATSON, Gen. H. PARK, Adjutant and Inspector General of Alabama, died at Montgomery, aged 69.

APRIL 1.—HARDING, CHESTER, an eminent painter of Boston, died in that City.

APRIL 2.—HARRIS, Major ARNOLD, late of Seventh Infantry, United States Army, died at Medway, Ky.

APRIL 3.—POTTER, M. D., formerly proprietor of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, died in Cincinnati.

APRIL 3.—FORD, Rev. J. EDWARDS, Missionary of the American Board in Syria, died at Geneva, N. Y., aged 42 years.

APRIL 3.—MACK, Rev. W. B., a distinguished clergyman of the Methodist Church, died at Kankakee, Ill.

APRIL 5.—DELANEY, Surgeon M. G., United States Navy, over 33 years in the service, died at Geneva., N. Y.

APRIL 6.—THORNTON, Brevet Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM A., United States Army, died at Governor's Island, N. Y., aged 68 years.

APRIL 6.—WILLEY, Rev. JUNIUS M., Rector of St. John's Church, Bridgeport, Conn., died in that city.

APRIL 7.—GREENE, Rev. DAVID, formerly Corresponding Secretary of the A. B. C. F. M., died at Westborough, Mass.

APRIL 7.—TILTON, JOHN E., a publisher of Boston, died in that city.

APRIL 8.—ANDREWS, EBENEZER T., a veteran soldier of 1812, died in Charlestown, Mass., aged 77 years.

APRIL 9.—DICKSON, Rev. ROBERT G., Rector of the Church of Redemption, New-York, died in that City.

APRIL 10.—DOWNING, THOS., a wealthy and philanthropic colored citizen of New-York, died in that City, aged 75 years.

APRIL 11.—JONES, Lieut.-Com. M. PATTERSON, U. S. N., son of the late Commodore THOMAS AP-CATESBY JONES, died at Fairfax, Va.

APRIL 12.—DICKINSON, Hon. DANIEL S., an eminent statesman of New-York, formerly Lieutenant-Governor, United States Senator, 1844-'51, Attorney-General, 1861-'63, and United States District-Attorney, 1865-'66, died in New-York City, aged 66 years.

APRIL 13.—VAN BUREN, Brevet Brig.-Gen. JAMES LYMAN, United States Volunteers, died in New-York City, aged 29 years.

APRIL 14.—STONE, Rev. CORNELIUS, a Methodist clergyman and State Senator of Maine, died at Jay, Me.

APRIL 15.—TUTTLE, Rev. SAMUEL L., a Presbyterian clergyman and Assistant Secretary American Bible Society, died at Madison, N. J.

APRIL 17.—NYE, Capt. EZRA, formerly commander of the *Arctic* and other steamers of the Collins line, died in Newark, N. J., aged 68 years.

APRIL 21.—THOMPSON, LUCAS P., Judge of Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, died at Staunton, Va.

APRIL 22.—SMITH, JOSEPH MATHER, M. D., an eminent medical professor and author, physician to the New-York Hospital nearly forty years, and, in 1854, President of New-York Academy of Medicine, died in New-York, aged 77 years.

APRIL 22.—ALLEN, HENRY W., Ex-Governor of Louisiana, Brigadier-General in the Rebel army and editor of the *Mexican Times*, died in Mexico.

APRIL 22.—WARRINER, Rev. FRANCIS, a Congregational clergyman and author, died in Chester, Mass., aged 62 years.

APRIL 23.—BURGESS, Rt. Rev. GEORGE, D.D., Bishop of Maine, a poet and author of great merit, died at sea off the coast of Hayti, aged 56 years.

APRIL 23.—EWING, WILLIAM BELFORD, M. D., President of the Medical Society of New-Jersey and for many years Presiding Judge of the County Court, died at Greenwich, N. J., aged 90 years.

APRIL 25.—ADAMS, Rev. JOHN R., DD., a Presbyterian clergyman, chaplain of the Sixth Corps during the war, died a Northampton, Mass., aged 64 years.

APRIL 27.—GILBERT, Mrs. JOHN, a distinguished actress, died in New-York City, aged 65 years.

APRIL 28.—AUSTIN, CHARLES L., late Recorder of Albany, and a man of fine scholarship, died in the City of Mexico, aged 50 years.

APRIL 28.—KELLY, Rev. JOHN, a Roman Catholic Priest, for 23 years Pastor at Jersey City, died there, aged 65 years.

APRIL 30.—CLAPP, WILLIAM W., for many years a prominent editor of Boston, died in that city, aged 83 years.

MAY 2.—KIRKPATRICK, Rev. J., D. D., a Presbyterian clergyman, and for more than 56 years Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Ringoes, N. J., died in that place.

MAY 3.—HUTCHINGS, WILLIAM, a Revolutionary pensioner, died in Penobscot, Me., aged 102 years.

MAY 4.—GUROWSKI, Count ADAM DE, a Polish publicist of considerable note, author of numerous works in the Polish, German, French, and English languages, died in Washington, D. C., of typhoid fever, aged 61 years.

MAY 4.—BROWN, THURLOW WEED, editor of the *Cayuga Chief*, and subsequently of the *Wisconsin Chief*, died at Fort Atkinson, Wis.

MAY 5.—BARDWELL, Rev. HORATIO, D.D., a Congregational Clergyman, and for six years a Missionary of A. B. C. F. M., at Bombay, died at Oxford, Mass., aged 77 years.

MAY 11.—BADGER, Hon. GEORGE E., an American statesman, Secretary of Treasury in 1841, Senator of North Carolina, died at Raleigh, N. C., aged 71 years.

MAY 11.—MOREY, Hon. GEORGE, a prominent citizen of Boston, a State Senator, died in that city, aged 77 years.

MAY 11.—EASTMAN, EDWARD P., Principal of the National Business College of Chicago, died in that city aged 23 years.

MAY 11.—KENNEDY, SAMUEL, the last survivor of the Wyoming Massacre, died near York Springs, Adams County, Penn., aged 93 years.

MAY 13.—POWELL, Prof. W. BYRD, author of works on Geology, Phrenology and other sciences, died in Cincinnati, aged 68 years.

MAY 13.—JOHNSON, Col. M. T., a distinguished Texan pioneer, identified for 25 years with the history of the Republic and State of Texas, died at Austin, Texas.

MAY 14.—WASSON, JAMES DUANE, a prominent citizen of Albany, died there aged 73 years.

MAY 14.—VAN COTT, GABRIEL, an eminent conveyancer and probate lawyer of New-York, died at Farmingdale, L. I., aged 40 years.

MAY 15.—BASTINE, MARY ANN, the oldest inhabitant of New-York, died in that City aged 118 years.

MAY 17.—CLAPP, Rev. THEODORE, an eminent Unitarian Clergyman, died in Louisville, Ky.

MAY 17.—O'HANLON, Dr. PHILIP, Sen., an Irish physician and patriot, died in New-York City aged 80 years.

MAY 17.—DOMANSKI, M. L., a Polish exile, professor of languages, died in Brooklyn, L. I., aged 56 years.

MAY 18.—BACON, Hon. DANIEL S., a prominent citizen of Monroe, Mich., and for many years Judge of the County and Probate Courts, died in Monroe, aged 68 years.

MAY 19.—PROCTOR, JOSEPH, an old and prominent citizen of New-York, and for many years identified with the public institutions of that City, died there, aged 87 years.

MAY 20.—COOK, LEMUEL, a Revolutionary soldier, died in Clarendon, Orleans County, N. Y., aged 102 years.

MAY 21.—WILSON, Dr. WILLIAM, a distinguished citizen of Bethlehem, Penn., died there.

MAY 22.—GRIFFIN, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, a prominent Republican politician of Massachusetts, died in Boston, aged 40 years.

MAY 23.—VAN WINKLE, Hon. E. L., Secretary of State in Kentucky, died in Frankfort, Ky.

MAY 26.—BROOKS, Hon. JOHN A., an early and prominent settler of Michigan, died at Newaygo, Mich.

MAY 26.—PISE, Rev. CHARLES CONSTANTINE, D. D., a Roman Catholic clergyman and author, died in Brooklyn, L. I., aged 64 years.

MAY 28.—SLACK, ELIJAH, LL.D., a Presbyterian clergyman, for many years President of Cincinnati College, died in that city, aged 82 years.

MAY 14.—WAITE, Col. CARLOS A., U. S. A., entered the service in 1820; died at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., aged 66 years.

MAY 29.—SCOTT, WINFIELD, Brevet Lieut.-Gen. U. S. A., for many years General-in-Chief of the United States Army, died at West Point, N. Y., aged 80 years.

MAY 29.—COX, Dr. HENRY G., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the New-York Medical College, died in New-York City, aged 47 years.

MAY 30.—ROGERS, HENRY DARWIN, LL.D., F.R.S., Regius Professor of Geology and Natural History in the University of Glasgow, Scotland, and former Professor of Natural History and Sciences in the University of Pennsylvania, died near Glasgow, aged 60 years.

JUNE 1.—HASTINGS, EUROTAS P., one of the oldest residents of Detroit, Michigan, President of the Bank of Michigan, and at one time Auditor-General of the State, died in Detroit.

JUNE 3.—WELLS, Hon. CHARLES, Ex-Mayor of Boston, and a wealthy and eminent citizen, died there, aged 80 years.

JUNE 4.—FLETCHER, CALVIN, a pioneer settler of Indiana and a lawyer and banker, died at Indianapolis.

JUNE 5.—STUDDIFORD, Rev. PETER O., D.D., a Presbyterian clergyman and scholar of some distinction, died in Baltimore, Md., aged 67 years.

JUNE 6.—BURTON, Rev. WARREN, a Unitarian clergyman, lecturer and author of works on Education, Chaplain of the State Senate, died in Salem, Mass., aged 66 years.

JUNE 7.—YEATES, Miss CATHARINE, founder of the Yeates Institute for the education of young men for the Episcopal ministry, a woman of great benevolence, died at Lancaster, Penn., aged 83 years.

JUNE 8.—DAVIS, EMERSON, D. D., a Congregational clergyman and author, for thirty years Pastor of the Congregational Church in Westfield, Mass., died there, aged 63 years.

JUNE 11.—PORTER, WM. SMITH, an editor, teacher and statistician, died at New-Haven, Conn., aged 67 years.

JUNE 11.—PECK, Capt. ELISHA, U. S. N., for 53 years in the naval service, died in New-Haven, Conn., aged 76 years.

JUNE 12.—STREET, Hon. AUGUSTUS R., an eminent citizen of New-Haven, founder of the New Art Gallery of Yale College, died in that city, aged 73 years.

JUNE 12.—LANE, Hon. EBENEZER, Chief Justice Supreme Court of Ohio for 20 years, died at Sandusky, Ohio, aged 72 years.

JUNE 13.—ODELL, Hon. MOSES F., M. C. from Brooklyn and Naval Officer of the Port of New-York, died at Brooklyn, aged 49 years.

JUNE —.—GUNTER, Prof. E. W., a distinguished organist and musical composer of Louisville, Ky., was killed by being thrown from his carriage in that city.

JUNE 15.—SUMNER, Mrs., mother of Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, died in Boston, aged 81 years.

JUNE 16.—HUMPHREY, Hon. JAMES, M. C. from Brooklyn, N. Y., and a lawyer of some note, died in Brooklyn, aged 55 years.

JUNE 16.—SEATON, Hon. WM. W., a political writer and for many years one of the editors and proprietors of the *National Intelligencer*, Mayor of Washington, &c., died in that city, aged 81 years.

JUNE 17.—CASS, Gen. LEWIS, a commanding officer in the War of 1812, Secretary of War 1831-36, Ambassador to France 1836-42, United States Senator, and author of several works, died at Detroit, Mich., aged 83 years.

JUNE 17.—CODDING, Rev. ICHABOD, a Presbyterian clergyman, Anti-Slavery lecturer, and author, died at Baraboo, Wis.

JUNE 18.—MERRICK, Rev. JAMES LYMAN, a Congregational minister, and for some years a missionary in Persia, a man of great benevolence and philanthropy, died at Amherst, Mass., aged 63 years.

JUNE 21.—MARGUERITTES, Mme. JULIA DE, (Mrs. Rea,) an authoress and dramatic and musical critic, died in Philadelphia, aged 52 years.

JUNE 21.—MUSSEY, REUBEN D., M. D., an eminent American surgeon and author, Professor of Anatomy and Surgery at Dartmouth, and one of the finest operators in the United States, died in Boston, Mass., aged 86 years.

JUNE 22.—SQUIER, Rev. MILES P., D. D., a distinguished Presbyterian clergyman and educator; founder and Principal of Geneva Lyceum and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, Beloit College, Wis., died at Geneva, N. Y., aged 77 years.

JUNE 22.—EISENUTH, BERNARD, oldest citizen of Pennsylvania, died in Newcastle, Pa., aged 111 years.

JUNE 24.—KENNARD, Rev. JOSEPH H., D. D., an eminent Baptist clergyman of Philadelphia, for 40 years a pastor in that city, died there.

JUNE 24.—BARRETT, Rev. SAMUEL, D. D., a Unitarian clergyman of Boston, editor of the *Christian Register*, died in Roxbury, Mass., aged 70 years.

JUNE —.—PIERCE, JOSIAH, an eminent lawyer of Maine, State Senator and Judge of Probate, died at Gorham, Me., aged 74 years.

JUNE —.—COOKE, Gen. JOHN H., a Brigadier-General in the Army of 1812, died near Richmond, Va., aged 86 years.

JULY 1.—AVERY, Hon. EDWARD, formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, died at Wooster, in that State, aged 76 years.

JULY 2.—PARHAM, Col. WM. ALLEN, a rebel officer, died at Warrenton, N. C.

JULY 5.—GODDARD, Dr. PAUL BECK, an eminent medical professor and writer of Philadelphia, and remembered for his patriotic devotion to the wounded soldiers during the war, died in that city.

JULY 6.—MALLORY, Judge GARRICK, the oldest member of the Philadelphia bar, died in that city, aged 80 years.

JULY 6.—BRUCE, GEORGE, one of the earliest and most eminent type-founders in the United States, died in New-York.

JULY 6.—ELY, Rev. ALFRED, D.D., an eminent Congregational clergyman, died at Monson, Mass., aged 88 years.

JULY 6.—TOULMIN, Gen. T. L., formerly State Senator of Alabama, died at Mobile, aged 90 years.

JULY 6.—LOVELACE, Judge, of the Supreme Court of Missouri, died at St. Charles, Mo.

JULY 6.—HUBBARD, Capt. S. M., editor of the Otsego *Herald*, died at Kalamazoo, Mich.

JULY 7.—POSTON, Hon. WM. K., an eminent lawyer and politician of Memphis, Tenn., died in that city.

JULY 7.—NORCROSS, Gen. NATHANIEL, Commander of the Maine troops during the Aroostook war, died at Livermore, Me., aged 64 years.

JULY 8.—MUNROE, Rev. NATHAN, a Congregationalist clergyman, teacher and editor, died at Bradford, Mass., aged 62 years.

JULY 11.—CHILDS, Hon. SILAS D., a prominent and philanthropic citizen of Utica, N. Y., a liberal benefactor of Hamilton College, died in Utica.

JULY 11.—LANE, Hon. JAMES H., United States Senator from Kansas, and formerly Brigadier-General U. S. Vols., shot himself while insane, July 1, and died at Leavenworth, Kansas, after ten days' suffering.

JULY 11.—GRIER, JOHN MASON, one of the editors of the *Evening Telegraph*, Philadelphia, died in that city.

JULY 11.—MCKIERNAN, Hon. BERNARD F., Judge of the Criminal Court of Memphis, Tenn., died in that city.

JULY 11.—RAY, D. W., editor of the Jackson (Mich.) *Daily Citizen*, died at Jackson, aged 35 years.

JULY 12.—HOYT, Rev. NATHAN, D. D., an eminent Presbyterian clergyman, for 40 years pastor of a church in Athens, Ga., died there.

JULY 14.—BLOODGOOD, SIMEON DE WITT, a prominent merchant of New-York, Columbian Consul, and subsequently a distinguished member of the Chamber of Commerce, died in New-York aged 67 years.

JULY 15.—DONELAN, Rev. JOHN P., an eloquent Roman Catholic Clergyman and author, died at Rockford, Illinois, aged 60 years.

JULY 15.—DUTTON, THOMAS RICE, a teacher, scientific explorer, and for eighteen years superintendent of gasworks, first in New-Haven and afterward in Hartford, Conn., died in the latter city aged 49 years.

JULY 16.—WOODHULL, CALEB S., a prominent citizen of New-York, Mayor of the City in 1849-1850, and in that capacity quelled the Astor-place riot, died at his residence, Miller's Place, Long Island.

JULY 16.—RODGERS, Hon. SAMUEL R., Chancellor of the Knoxville, Tenn., District, first Speaker of the Senate under the Constitution, died at Knoxville.

JULY 17.—DELAPLAINE, Hon. ISAAC C., a prominent New-York politician, died in that City aged 43 years.

JULY 18.—VOLGER, Rev. HIERONYMOS, pioneer Catholic priest of Cincinnati, died in that city aged 66 years.

JULY 19.—CALHOUN, Dr. JAMES THEODORE, Assistant-Surgeon United States Army and Post Surgeon at Hart's Island, New-York Harbor, died there of cholera, aged 32 years.

JULY 19.—GROVER, Hon. JOHN, M. D., an eminent physician and politician of Maine, died at Bethel, in that State, aged 80 years.

JULY 20.—HANSON, Hon. ABRAHAM, the popular and philanthropic Consul of the United States to Liberia, died at Monrovia.

JULY 20.—RICHMOND, Rev. JAMES COOK, an Episcopal clergyman and author, died by the hand of an assassin at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., aged 58 years.

JULY 21.—FONDA, ABRAM, Associate Editor of the Troy *Daily Times*, was killed by a fall from the window of the Phœnix Hotel at Lansingburgh.

JULY 21.—THORN, Hon. JAMES, Associate Editor of the Troy *Daily Times*, died of consumption at Troy.

JULY 21.—JONES, Hon. NATHANIEL, Member of Congress from New-York, Surgeon-General and Canal Commissioner, died at Newburgh, N. Y.

JULY 22.—WHITE, Hon. THOMAS, formerly President Judge of one of the Pennsylvania Districts, and a member of the Peace Congress of 1861, died in Indiana, aged 67 years.

JULY 24.—MORGAN, Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEORGE N., U. S. Vols., died at Minneapolis, Minn.

JULY 24.—TAYLOR, Rev. FITCH W., an Episcopal clergyman, Senior Chaplain of the U. S. Navy, author of "The Flag Ship," died in Brooklyn, L. I., aged 62 years.

JULY 25.—CALHOUN, Mrs. JOHN C., widow of the statesman, died at Pendleton, S. C.

JULY 27.—FRENCH, Mrs. FRANCES ROGERS, wife of JOHN R. FRENCH, U. S. Direct Tax Commissioner, died at Edenton, N. C.

JULY 27.—HAYWARD, Prof. JAMES, civil engineer, and former Professor Mathematics at Harvard University, died in Boston, Mass., aged 80 years.

JULY 29.—SMITH, Gen. MARTIN LUTHER, head of the Engineer Corp in the rebel army, died at Rome, Ga.

JULY 30.—SPRAGUE, BYRON, a distinguished manufacturer and citizen of Rhode Island, died in Providence.

JULY [illegible], U. S. Vols., died at [illegible].

AUG. 1.—ROSS, JOHN, Chief of the Cherokees for forty years, and a man of great influence, died in Washington, D. C., aged 75 years.

AUG. 1.—PANGBORN, HENRY H., Paymaster U. S. N., died at Pensacola, Florida, aged 27 years.

AUG. 1.—WHITMAN, Hon. EZEKIEL, LL. D., formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine, died at Bridgewater, Mass., aged 90 years.

AUG. 2.—GRAY, Dr. MILTON W., a prominent physician of New-York City, died there of cholera, aged 60 years.

AUG. 2.—SAMPSON, JOHN W., an eminent citizen of Newark, N. J., a man of elegant scholarship, died in that city aged 65 years.

AUG. 2.—LATHROP, JOHN H., LL. D., President of the University of the State of Missouri, died at Columbia in that State, aged 68 years.

AUG. 3.—RUTHERFORD, Col. JOHN, for several years Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, died at Richmond.

AUG. 3.—NEWMAN, Rev. WM. P., a colored Baptist clergyman, for some years missionary in Hayti and Jamaica, died in Cincinnati of cholera, aged 51 years.

AUG. 3.—BEALE, Hon. J. M. H., member of Congress from the Shenandoah District, Virginia, died in Putnam County, Va.

AUG. 4.—PIERSON, Judge THOMAS B., a prominent Democratic politician of New-Jersey, formerly Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Essex County, died at Newark, N. J.

AUG. 4.—RUSSELL, GEORGE ROBERT, LL. D., an eminent foreign merchant and scholar, died at Manchester, Mass., aged 66 years.

AUG. 5.—DOSTIE, Dr. ANTHONY P., an eminent citizen and loyalist of New-Orleans, formerly State Auditor, was murdered by a mob in that city.

AUG. 6.—HORTON, Rev. JOTHAM WELLS, Chaplain of the Louisiana Convention, died from wounds received from the mob in New-Orleans.

AUG. 6.—BUTTERFIELD, Hon. MARTIN, M. C. from New-York, died at Palmyra, N. Y., aged 76 years.

AUG. 8.—STEPHENS, Maj. JOSEPH, a dwarf but 36 inches high, and weighing 45 pounds, died at Lyman, Me., aged 61 years.

AUG. 8.—WOODS, HARDING P., one of the pioneers in the manufacture of palm-leaf hats, died in Barre, Mass.

AUG. 9.—VITI, VITO, a prominent Italian merchant of Philadelphia, died in that city, aged [illegible] years.

AUG. 9.—DODGE, [illegible] R., former Provost-Marshal and Commissioner of Police in Baltimore, died in that city.

AUG. 9.—BRANNAN, WM. P., an artist and poet of some note in Cincinnati, author of *Vagaries of Van Dyke Brown*, died in Cincinnati.

AUG. 10.—WILLARD, CHARLES T., a photographer, inventor of a system of telegraphing used by the Government, was accidentally killed in Philadelphia.

AUG. 10.—TRACY, Maj.-Gen. WM. R., Police Commissioner of Chattanooga, died in that city aged 27 years.

AUG. 11.—HALL, FRANCIS, editor of the New-York *Commercial Advertiser* for 58 years, died in New-York, aged 82 years.

AUG. 11.—PLYMPTON, Major P. W. L., U. S. Army, died of cholera at Galveston, Texas.

AUG. 11.—GROSVENOR, Rev. DAVID ADAMS, a Presbyterian clergyman, founder of several female seminaries of distinction, died of cholera at Cincinnati, aged 54 years.

AUG. 11.—WRIGHT, WASHINGTON, nephew of SILAS WRIGHT, editor of the San Francisco *Flag*, died in San Francisco, aged 38 years.

AUG. 12.—PASSMORE, Rev. J. C., D. D., an Episcopal clergyman, College Professor and author, died at Racine, Wis., aged about 40 years.

AUG. 12.—BLANCHARD, ALFRED, firm of BLANCHARD, SHERMAN & Co., Boston, died at Centre Harbor, N. H., aged 57 years.

AUG. 14.—LINCOLN, JAMES M., editor of the Bath (Me.) *Sentinel*, died at Farmington, Me.

AUG. 14.—RUTHERFORD, JOHN COLES, a prominent Virginia politician, died at Rock Castle, Goochland County, Va.

AUG. 14.—TOWNSEND, Capt. ROBERT, U. S. N., a noble and heroic naval officer, died on board his vessel at Shanghai, China, aged 47 years.

AUG. 15.—COOLIDGE, Ex-Gov. CARLOS, a lawyer and eminent citizen of Windsor, Vt., died there, aged 74 years.

AUG. 16.—WORCESTER, Rev. SAMUEL M., D. D., a distinguished Congregational clergyman, and at one time a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, died at Salem, Mass.

AUG. 17.—COLT, Hon. CHARLES, a prominent citizen of Geneseo, N. Y., died there.

Aug. 17.—HAYWARD, Dr. NATHAN, a Surgeon of United States Volunteers, died of cholera, at St. Louis.

AUG. 18.—CARDER, Rev. J. DIXON, D. D., Secretary of the Episcopal Board of Domestic Missions, died at Milford, Conn.

AUG. 18.—DRAPER, Miss CHARLOTTE, and Miss JULIA, sisters, and eminent teachers of a Female Seminary at Hartford, Conn., for more than thirty years, died in that city, aged respectively 70 and 68 years.

AUG. 18.—STROM, A. L., a Swede of noble family, died of cholera at Cincinnati.

AUG. 19.—TOMPKINS, Rev. JOHN, a Presbyterian clergyman, for twenty-five years Pastor of a church in Marcellus, N. Y., died there, aged 56 years.

AUG. 20.—GRANGER, Hon. AMOS P., a prominent Republican politician and M. C., of Onondaga County, N. Y., died at Syracuse, aged 78 years.

AUG. 21.—BRAINERD, Rev. THOMAS, D. D., an eminent Presbyterian clergyman and author, of Philadelphia, died at Scranton, Penn., aged 63 years.

AUG. 21.—KIMBALL, Rev. WILLARD, a prominent Baptist clergyman, and former editor of the Vermont *Telegraph*, died at Newton Centre, Mass., aged 71 years.

AUG. 21.—WEYDEMEYER, Col. JOSEPH, a Prussian exile, an artillery officer in the Prussian Army, and editor of several German papers of high character in this country, died at St. Louis, Mo.

AUG. 22.—NAGLEE, Gen. JAMES, United States Volunteers, formerly an officer in the Mexican war, died at Pottsville, Penn.

AUG. 22.—DEWEY, Hon. CHARLES A., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, died at Northampton, Mass., aged 73 years.

AUG. 25.—PORTER, Prof. JOHN A., of Yale College, one of the revisers of *Webster's Illustrated Unabridged Dictionary*, and a man of high scholarship, died at New-Haven, Conn., aged 43 years.

AUG. 26.—PIERPONT, JOHN, a Unitarian clergyman, author and poet, died at Medford, Mass., aged 81 years.

AUG. 27.—RICHMOND, DEAN, President of the New-York Central Railroad, a prominent and active politician, and a man of great business ability, died in New-York, aged 63 years.

AUG. 27.—WHITE, Judge FORTUNE C., a prominent lawyer of Oneida County, died at Whitesboro, aged 63 years.

AUG. 28.—MOREHEAD, JOHN M., Ex-Governor of North Carolina, died at Rockbridge Alum Springs, Va.

AUG. 28.—MCELHONE, Brevet Lieut.-Col. JAMES F., U. S. A., a distinguished officer of the regular army, late Adjutant-General in New-Hampshire, died from the effects of a wound received at the battle of James Mills.

AUG. 30.—STRANAHAN, Mrs. MARIANNE FITCH, wife of Hon. J. S. T. STRANAHAN, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a lady of fine culture, and one of the most active leaders in philanthropic labors for the soldiers of the late war, died at Manchester, Vt., aged 54 years.

AUG. 31.—WILSON, Rev. JAMES M., D. D., a Reformed Presbyterian clergyman, a Professor in the Covenanter Theological Seminary, and a profound student of Church history, died at Alleghany, Penn.

AUG. 31.—FITZGERALD, Rev. FREDERICK, an Episcopal clergyman and editor, died at Hoboken, N. J., aged 41 years.

AUG. 31.—HOWELL, Rev. ISAAC P., a Roman Catholic clergyman of Elizabeth, N. J., died at Stroudsburgh, Penn., aged 57 years.

AUG. —.—CRAIDER, FREDERICK, a veteran of the revolution and of the war of 1812, died at Meadville, Penn., aged 108 years.

AUG. —.—ROBINSON, Rev. J. J., D. D., formerly President of Maryville College, Tennessee, was killed by being thrown from his carriage at Rogersville, Tenn.

AUG. —.—WADE, Hon. EDWARD, member of Congress from Ohio, died in Cleveland.

SEPT. 2.—BLUNT, EDWARD, an eminent hydrographer, introducer of the Fresnel system of signal lights, and the compiler of the *American Coast Pilot*, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 67 years.

SEPT. 4.—BARKER, ISAAC O., an eminent New-York merchant and citizen, died in that City, aged 64 years.

SEPT. 5.—HUGHES, ELLEN, (Mother Angela,) Superior of St. Vincent's Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, sister of the late Archbishop HUGHES, died at the Hospital, aged 59 years.

SEPT. 7.—BALDWIN, MATTHIAS W., an eminent citizen of Philadelphia, builder of the first locomotive in this country, and a man of high scientific culture, died near that city, aged 71 years.

SEPT. 9.—CLAY, Hon. CLEMENT C., Sen., Chief-Justice of the Circuit Court of Alabama, Ex-Governor of Alabama, United States Senator, &c., died in Huntsville, Ala., aged 77 years.

SEPT. 10.—RANDALL, Hon. JOSIAH, a leading Democratic politician and lawyer of Philadelphia, died in that city, aged 77 years.

SEPT. 10.—BERKLINE, FREDERICK O., a member of the Ohio Legislature, died in Cincinnati.

SEPT. 10.—FAIRBANKS, Hon. STEPHEN, a prominent citizen of Boston, died in that city, aged 82 years.

SEPT. 10.—SAGE, OREN, an eminent manufacturer of Rochester, one of the founders of the Rochester University and Theological Seminary, died at Rochester, aged 79 years.

SEPT. —.—MCDONALD, Assistant Surgeon JOHN E., U. S. A., died at St. Louis of cholera.

SEPT. 13.—ORME, Brig.-Gen. W. W., U. S. Vols., died at Bloomington, Ill.

SEPT. 13.—WOODBURY, Hon. FRANCIS, Ex-Senator of Georgia, died at Savannah, of hydrophobia.

SEPT. 10.—WALKER, Rev. AUGUSTUS, missionary of the A. B. C. F. M. in Eastern Turkey, died at Diarbekir, of cholera, aged 44 years.

SEPT. 15.—GOULD, Dr. AUGUSTUS ADDISON, an eminent physician, naturalist and author of works on physical science, died at Boston, aged 61 years.

SEPT. 15.—SCRIBNER, THEODORE T., editor of the Indianapolis *Journal*, died in that city.

SEPT. 17.—CALDWELL, GEORGE ALFRED, a lawyer of Louisville, Ky., and member of Congress from that State, died in Louisville.

SEPT. 17.—WRIGHT, Rev. E. W., D. D., a distinguished Presbyterian clergyman of Allegheny City, Penn., died there.

SEPT. 18.—YOUNG, Rt. Rev. J. M., Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Erie, died at that place.

SEPT. 21.—WILDER, DAVID, M. D., a prominent Massachusetts Senator, died in that State.

SEPT. 21.—SCRIPPS, JOHN C., one of the founders of the Chicago *Tribune*, died at Minneapolis, Minn.

SEPT. 22.—DIMSDALE, Prof. THOMAS I., Superintendent of Public Instruction in Montana, died in Virginia City, Montana Territory.

SEPT. 24.—STEELE, Hon. JOHN B., Member of Congress from New-York, was killed by being thrown from his carriage at Rondout, N. Y.

SEPT. 24.—PORTER, Rev. NOAH, D.D., an eminent Congregational clergyman, for 60 years pastor of a church at Farmington, Conn., died there, aged 85 years.

SEPT. 24.—MAY, Hon. HENRY, a prominent Republican lawyer of Maryland and Member of Congress from that State, died in Baltimore.

SEPT. 26.—LEADBETTER, Gen. D., a rebel officer, died at Mobile, Ala.

SEPT. 26.—JOSEPHS, SOLOMON, a distinguished Stock and Exchange Broker of New-York, died there, aged 68 years.

SEPT. 26.—SCHUYLER, Capt. THOMAS, a prominent citizen of Albany, [illegible] enterprise, died in that city, aged 50 years.

SEPT. 27.—HAWKS, FRANCIS LISTER, D. D., LL. D., an Episcopal clergyman, author and teacher, died in New-York City, aged 69 years.

SEPT. 27.—SNOW, GEORGE M., for 22 years Commercial Editor of the New-York *Tribune*, died in that city, aged 55 years.

SEPT. 29.—ALEXANDER, CHARLES, one of the oldest journalists of the United States, and for some years a leading periodical publisher, died in Philadelphia, aged 70 years.

OCT. 1.—MOORHEAD, Ex-Governor CHARLES S., of Kentucky, Attorney-General of the State in [illegible], and subsequently a member of Congress, died in Kentucky, aged 64 years.

OCT. 1.—BURNETT, HENRY C., a lawyer of Kentucky, and during the war a member of the rebel Senate, died at Louisville, of cholera.

OCT. 1.—CUMMINS, Miss MARIA S., a distinguished authoress, author of the "Lamplighter," died at Dorchester, Mass., aged 39 years.

OCT. 2.—HAPPERSETT, Rev. REESE, D. D., for many years one of the Secretaries of the Presbyterian Board of Domestic Missions, died in Stockton, California.

OCT. 3.—[illegible], Col. CHARLES, Jr., a staff officer of volunteers, first under Gen. ROSECRANS and then under Gens. REYNOLDS and SHERIDAN, died at Ironton, Ohio, aged 28 years.

OCT. 3.—CULVER, JAMES D., an able and prominent lawyer of New-York, died in Louisiana, aged 50 years.

OCT. 4.—GREGORY, Rear-Admiral FRANCIS HOYT, a veteran officer in the United States naval service, 56 years in the service of his country, died at Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 77 years.

OCT. 4.—DICKENS, AUGUSTUS N., brother of the novelist and the original proprietor of the name "Boz," used by his brother in his earlier works, died at Chicago, aged 40 years.

OCT. 4.—RAREY, JOHN S., the celebrated horse-tamer, died at Cleveland, aged 38 years.

OCT. 4.—OSBAND, Brig.-Gen. D. E., a cavalry officer, United States Volunteers, died in Mississippi.

OCT. 7.—STOCKTON, ROBERT FIELD, formerly Commodore United States Navy, United States Senator for New-Jersey, and principal stockholder of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, died at Princeton, N. J., aged 70 years.

OCT. 9.—BALDWIN, Rev. SAMUEL DAVIES, D. D., author of *Armageddon*, died at Nashville, Tenn., of cholera, aged 48 years.

OCT. 9.—EWING, JOHN O., Secretary and Treasurer of N. W. Railroad, died at Nashville, Tenn.

OCT. 10.—BRAINARD, Dr. DANIEL, a distinguished surgeon, and Professor in the Rush Medical College, Chicago, editor of the Chicago *Medical Journal*, died in that city, of cholera.

OCT. 11.—MOSELEY, GEORGE F., a bookseller and publisher of Janesville, Wis., died there, aged 38 years.

OCT. 13.—VAN BUREN, JOHN, a prominent lawyer and politician, Secretary of Legation to England in 1832, Attorney-General of New-York in 1845, died on the *Scotia* upon her passage from Liverpool, aged 57 years.

OCT. 13.—IHRIE, Col. C. J., formerly State Librarian of New-Jersey, and at one time State Senator, died at Trenton, N. J.

OCT. 13.—PICKETT, Prof. E. J., Principal of the Collegiate Institute in Attica, Ind., died there, aged 35 years.

OCT. 14.—CLARK, Capt. JOHN, formerly one of the editors of the *Boston Courier*, afterward editor of the New-Orleans *Delta*, died at Chicago, Ill., aged 40 years.

OCT. 14.—ANDREWS, Dr. JOHN, President of the Board of Control of the State Bank of Ohio, died at Columbia, Ohio.

OCT. 14.—PIPER SOLOMON, President of the Freeman's Bank, Boston, died in that city.

OCT. 15.—GIBBES, Dr. R. W., a historian, palæontologist and physicist, died at Columbia, S. C., aged 57 years.

OCT. 16.—DWIGHT THEODORE, a distinguished scholar and former editor of the New-York *Observer*, died from injuries received on a railroad train in Brooklyn, aged 70 years.

OCT. 16.—COOK, Hon. CHARLES, a prominent and philanthropic citizen of Havana, N. Y., Senator and editor of a weekly journal, died at Auburn, aged 65 years.

OCT. 17.—FOWLER, Ex-Mayor of Marysville, Cal., member of the State Legislature, died there.

OCT. 20.—TRIPLER, Brig.-Gen. C. S., Surgeon United States army, Medical Director of the Department of the Ohio, died at Cincinnati, aged 60 years.

OCT. 2.—TRAVIS, Rev. ROBERT, an Episcopal clergyman, an able polemic, and a preacher of great eloquence, died at Jersey City.

OCT. 22.—BARRY, Col. STANDISH, Assistant Treasurer United States, died at Newport, N. Y., aged 70 years.

OCT. 22.—MCELLIGOTT, JAMES N., LL. D., an eminent teacher and author of school text books, died in New-York City.

OCT. 22.—BEECHER, Rev. JOHN SIDNEY, an American Baptist Missionary to the Karens, Burmah, died at Plymouth, Eng., aged 46 years.

OCT. 28.—ANSORGE, Prof. CHARLES, an accomplished teacher of music, one of the editors of the *Massachusetts Teacher*, died in Chicago, aged 49 years.

OCT. 28.—HULL, SOLOMON L., a distinguished lawyer and financier of New-York, died at St. Paul, Minn.

OCT. 30.—GODDARD, SUMNER K., proprietor of the *Columbus* (Ga.) *Sun*, died in Columbus.

OCT. 30.—HECKSHER, CHARLES A., a prominent merchant of New-York, died there, aged 61 years.

OCT. 31.—COBB, Rev. SYLVANUS, D. D., a Universalist clergyman, author of a commentary, and other religious works, died in Boston, aged 68 years.

OCT. 31.—HELFENSTEIN, Rev. SAMUEL, D. D., the oldest German Reformed clergyman in the United States, died in Philadelphia.

OCT. 31.—LACEY, Rev. WILLIAM B., D. D., an Episcopal clergyman, instructor and author, died at Okalona, Miss., aged 85 years.

OCT. 31.—TRIPP, CHARLES N., a mineralogist and explorer, died in New-Orleans.

NOV. 1.—VICKERS, Sergt. THOMAS, U. S. A., of the Ordnance Department, a veteran soldier, 60 years in the British and United States service, died at Washington, D. C., aged 79 years.

NOV. 1.—WRIGHT, Hon. WILLIAM, U. S. Senator from New-Jersey, an extensive manufacturer, died at Newark, aged 76 years.

NOV. 3.—GENTRY, Hon. MEREDITH P., a Whig member of Congress from Tennessee, died in Louisville, Ky.

NOV. 3.—COYLE, Col. WM. A., U. S. V., Judge-Advocate of the State of Kentucky during a part of the war, died in Paris, France, aged 25 years.

NOV. 5.—BURR, WILLIAM, agent of the Free-Will Baptist Printing Establishment, and one of the editors of the *Morning Star*, of Dover, N. H., died in Boston.

NOV. 5.—GILLETTE, Rev. TIMOTHY P., a Congregational clergyman, for 58 years pastor of a Congregational Church at Branford, Conn., died there, aged 86 years.

NOV. 6.—RUTLEDGE, Right Rev. FRANCIS H. D. D., Episcopal Bishop of Florida, died at Tallahassee, Fla.

NOV. 6.—DRAPER, SIMEON, a distinguished citizen of New-York, President of the Board of Ten Governors, Provost-Marshal in 1862, Collector of the Port of New-York in 1864-5, and Government Cotton Agent in 1865, died at Whitestone, L. I., aged 62 years.

NOV. 6.—WHITTLESEY, Hon. WM. A., member of Congress from Ohio, died in Brooklyn, aged 71 years.

NOV. 7.—WITHERS, REUBEN, a prominent merchant of New-York, President of the Bank of the State of New-York, died in that City, aged 78 years.

NOV. 10.—EWEN, Mrs. MARY TAYLOR, formerly a favorite and popular actress in New-York City, died there, aged 39 years.

NOV. 11.—WILLSON, Hon. HIRAM V., Judge U. S. District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, died at Cleveland, Ohio.

NOV. 11.—BRADLEY, JOHN, a prominent railroad man, and an eminent citizen of Vermont, died at Poultney, Vt.

NOV. 11.—BEALE, Major ROBERT, formerly Sergeant-at-Arms U. S. Senate, died at Washington, D. C.

NOV. 12.—GARRETSON, Hon. FREEBORN, one of the Vice-Presidents of the American Bible Society, died at Rhinebeck, N. Y.

NOV. 12.—FREEMAN, Col. WILLIAM G., formerly Professor at West Point, and Assistant Adjutant-General during the Mexican War, died at Cornwall, Penn., aged 47 years.

NOV. 13.—JENKS, Rev. WILLIAM, D. D., LL. D., a Congregational clergyman and author, compiler of the *Comprehensive Commentary*, died in Boston, aged 88 years.

NOV. 14.—LEWIS, Major WM. B., formerly auditor of the Treasury under Gen. JACKSON, and a political writer of merit, died near Nashville, Tenn., aged 82 years.

NOV. 15.—CARPENTER, DANIEL, Senior Inspector of the Metropolitan Police, died in New-York City, aged 51 years.

NOV. 16.—ROUSSILON, Very Rev. ETIENNE, Roman Catholic Vicar-General of Louisiana, died at St. Vincent's Hospital, New-York, aged 66 years.

NOV. 17.—WHEELOCK, MERRILL G., an artist, architect and writer on art topics, died in Chelsea, Mass.

NOV. 22.—BREWSTER, JAMES, an eminent manufacturer and philanthropist of New-Haven, founder of the Orphan Asylum, and a pioneer in Almshouse reform, died in New-Haven, aged 75 years.

NOV. 23.—JOHNSON, Hon. CAVE, an American statesman, formerly Circuit Judge in Tennessee and Postmaster-General, died at Clarksville, Tenn., aged 74 years.

NOV. 24.—FORREST, Lieut. MONROE, U. S. N., died of yellow fever on board the United States steamer *Florida*, in quarantine at St. Croix, W. I.

NOV. 26.—BREVOORT, Capt. A. N., a faithful officer in the United States Marine Corps for 46 years, died in Brooklyn, L. I.

NOV. 26.—THOMAS, JOHN, a well known and eminent printer of New-York, for many years engaged upon the *Courier and Enquirer* and the *Sun*, introducer of the cylinder press into newspaper offices, died at Rahway, N. J., aged 62 years.

NOV. 28.—AULD, J. BLAKELY, Professor of Belles Letters in a College in New-Orleans and subsequently Editor of the *Wall-street Journal* and *Daily News*, died in New-York, aged 51 years.

NOV. 28.—FRY, Hon. JACOB, formerly member of Congress from Pennsylvania and subsequently Auditor-General of the State, died at Norristown, Penn.

NOV. 29.—GREEN, HORACE, M. D., an eminent medical Professor, practitioner and writer, of New-York, died at Sing Sing, aged 64 years.

NOV. 30.—SERVOSS, THOMAS S., a prominent citizen of New-York, founder of the Louisiana Line of Packet Ships, and one of the managers of the American Bible Society, died in New-York City.

NOV. —.—ROWLANDS, Rev. WM., D. D., a Welch clergyman and author and editor, died in Pennsylvania.

NOV. —.—HALE, Mrs. SARAH PRESTON, widow of Hon. NATHAN HALE and sister of the late Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, a lady of high mental culture, died at Brookline, Mass., aged 70 years.

NOV. —.—VILLERE, M. JULES, a distinguished Creole of Louisiana, father-in-law of Gen. BEAUREGARD, died in Plaquemine Parish, La.

DEC. 1.—RICHMOND, GEORGE M., Head of the Richmond Calico Printing Works, Providence, R. I., died in that city.

DEC. 6.—HAWES, Miss CHARLOTTE P., a well-known authoress, died at Worcester, Mass.

DEC. 10.—MINOT, CHARLES, a distinguished railroad officer and engineer for 25 years, died at Somerville, Mass., aged 54 years.

DEC. 12.—PASCHALL, NATHANIEL, Sr., editor of the *Missouri Republican*, and connected with that paper for 52 years, died in St. Louis, aged 64 years.

DEC. 13.—ROCKWELL, CHARLES W., formerly an eminent lawyer and legal writer, of Norwich, Conn., died at Sing Sing, N. Y., aged [illegible] years.

DEC. 14.—CHAUNCEY, Rev. PETER S., D. D., an Episcopal clergyman, rector of St. James' Church, New-York, died there, aged [illegible] years.

DEC. 17.—PECK, [illegible] T., a prominent and philanthropic citizen of Brooklyn, N. Y., member of the Board of Aldermen, and identified with the growth and improvement of the city, died there.

DEC. 21.—[illegible], Right Rev. STEPHEN, D. D., Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Georgia, died at Savannah, Ga.

DEC. —.—[illegible], ALEXANDER HAMILTON, a printer and newspaper proprietor, long connected with the New-Orleans newspaper Press, died in that city, aged [illegible] years.

DEC. 19.—MACMASTER, Rev. E. D., D. D., a Presbyterian clergyman, President South Hanover College, Indiana, 1838-45; of Miami University, Ohio, 1845-49; Professor of Syst. Theol., N. Alb. Theol. Sem., 1849-66; Professor of Syst. Theol., Sem. of N. W., 1866, died at Chicago, of pneumonia, aged 60 years.

DEC. 21.—ELLIOTT, STEPHEN, D. D., Bishop of Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Georgia, died at Savannah, Ga.

DEC. 26.—CURTIS, Major-Gen. SAMUEL R., U. S. V., a graduate of West Point in 1827, a distinguished officer both in the Mexican and the late war; Member of Congress from 1857 to 1862; R. R. Comr. on Pacific Railroad since 1865, died at Council Bluffs, Iowa, aged 60 years.

DEC. 28.—SAWYER, Col. ——, Adjutant-General on Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN'S Staff, died at St. Louis.

FOREIGN NECROLOGY FOR 1866.

The two following names belong to 1865, but owing to the remote regions in which their death occurred, intelligence of it did not reach this country till the Spring of 1866. They are too important to be passed over without notice:

OCT. 1, 1865.—VON DER DECKEN, Baron CARL, a distinguished German scholar long engaged in African exploration, was killed at Berdera, Eastern Africa.

DEC. 7, 1865.—RAMESR, PHRA PAWARENDI, Second King of Siam, a man of superior education and intelligence, and a warm friend of Europeans and Americans resident in Bangkok, died in that city.

JAN. 1, 1866.—DES MICHELS ——, Professor and President of the College of Hyères, author of *History of the Middle Ages*, and other text books, died at Hyères, Provence, France, at the age of 73 years.

JAN. 2.—NEWTON, Mrs. ANN MARY, a painter of great merit, died in London.

JAN. 3.—PARCHAPPE, CHARLES JEAN BAPTISTE, a French General and legislator, distinguished in the Napoleonic wars, died in Paris, aged 79 years.

JAN. 4.—SULIVAN, Right Hon. LAURENCE, Privy Councillor, Deputy Secretary of War, and brother-in-law of Lord PALMERSTON, died at Broom House, Fulham, aged 83 years.

JAN. 5.—BALDWIN, Admiral of the Royal Navy, died at Toronto, C. W.

JAN. 5.—LIMERICK, WM. HENRY TENISON PERCY, Second Earl of, Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Limerick, died at Norwood, aged 53 years.

JAN. 6.—POUCHARD, JEAN FREDERICK AUGUSTE, an eminent French musician, Professor at the Conservatoire, died at Paris, aged 76 years.

JAN. 9.—MONTAGUE, JEAN FRANCOIS CAMILLE, an eminent French physician and surgeon, member of the Institute of France, and a cryptogamic botanist of great celebrity, died at Paris, aged 81 years.

JAN. 9.—ZAMOYSKI, Count, a Polish nobleman and exile, died in London, aged 67 years.

JAN. 11.—WOOLLEY, Right Rev. JOHN, D. D., D. C. L., Bishop of Sidney, Australia, was lost on the steamship *London*.

JAN. 11.—PALMER, GEORGE H., editor of the *Law Magazine and Review*, and Secretary of the Law Amendment Society, was lost on the *London*.

JAN. 11.—BROOKE, GUSTAVUS VAUGHAN, an English actor of high reputation, was lost on the *London*, aged 48 years.

JAN. 11.—WELLESLEY, Rev. HENRY, D. D., Principal of New-Inn Hall, Oxford, an eminent classical scholar, and nephew of the Duke of Wellington, died near London, aged 72 years.

JAN. 13.—MACGREGOR, Sir JOHN, K. C. B., Inspector-General of Hospitals, Honorary Physician to the Queen, died in the Isle of Wight, aged 74 years.

JAN. 15.—D'AZEGLIO, Marquis MASSIMO TANARELLI, an Italian statesman, painter and author, died at Turin, aged 64 years.

JAN. 15.—ANERSWALD, Herr RUDOLPH VON, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the late Liberal Ministry at Berlin, died at Berlin, Prussia.

JAN. 17.—HALL, Sir JOHN, M. D., K. C. B. Inspector-General of Hospitals, distinguished in the Caffrarian war and in the Crimean campaign, died at Pisa, Italy, aged 72 years.

JAN. 18.—PETRIE, GEORGE, LL. D., an Irish antiquarian scholar, Vice-President of the Royal Irish Academy, died in Dublin, aged 75 years.

JAN. 19.—MAITLAND, Rev. SAMUEL ROFFEY, D. D., F. R. S., an eminent scholar and theological writer, died at Lambeth Palace, London, aged 75 years.

JAN. 19.—CLARKE, Miss HARRIET LUDLOW, a wood engraver and designer and painter on glass, of great skill, died at Cannes, France.

JAN. 21.—ODDONE, Prince, third son of VICTOR EMMANUEL, died at Genoa, aged 19 years.

JAN. 23.—PEACOCK, THOMAS LOVE, an English poet and novelist, correspondent of the East India Company, died at Lower Hallitord, England, aged 80 years.

JAN. 27.—GIBSON, JOHN, R. A., one of the most eminent sculptors of the English school, died at Rome, aged 75 years.

JAN. —.—NOEL, JEAN BAPTISTE, a venerable French soldier and officer in the Napoleonic wars, died at Paris.

JAN. —.—DARGAUD, J. M., a French author, formerly Private Secretary to LAMARTINE, died in Paris, aged 65 years.

JAN. —.—COMTE, M. ACHILLE, an eminent French savan, and author of numerous works on natural history and medical topics, died at Paris, aged 64 years.

JAN. —.—BREHAT, ALFRED G. DE, a distinguished French novelist, died at Paris.

FEB. 2.—WINDHAM, WILLIAM FREDERICK, notorious in connection with the Windham lunacy case, died in Norwich, England, aged 25 years.

FEB. 3.—FOUCHER, VICTOR, an eminent French lawyer, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, counsellor to the Court of Cassation, died at Paris, aged 63 years.

FEB. 7.—MONTEAGLE, Rt. Hon. THOMAS SPRING RICE, Lord, F. R. S., Chancellor of the Exchequer during Lord MELBOURNE'S administration, member of Privy Council, and an eminent savan, died near Limerick, Ireland.

FEB. 7.—CLONMELL, Rt. Hon. JOHN HENRY SCOTT, third Earl of, in the peerage of Ireland, died in Kildare County, aged 49 years.

FEB. 10. WEST, WILLIAM, a London banker, and for 62 years Superintendent of the Kent-street Sunday-School, Southwark, died in Bermondsey, aged 83 years.

FEB. 11.—BRANDE, WM. THOMAS, D. C. L., F. R. S., &c., of the Royal Mint, an English physician, chemist, medical lecturer and author, died at Tunbridge Wells, aged 80 years.

FEB. 11.—COOPER, Commodore READ, of the Liberian Navy, died near St. Paul's River, Liberia, aged 64 years.

FEB. 18.—WOLF, FERDINAND, an eminent German Belles Lettres scholar and writer, Secretary to the Imperial Academy of Vienna, died in that city, aged 69 years.

FEB. 18.—KINNOULL, Right Hon. THOMAS ROBERT DRUMMOND HAY, tenth Earl of, in the Scottish Peerage, and Baron HAY in the British Peerage, died at St. Clair, Torquay, aged 80 years.

FEB. 19.—ADDISON, CHARLES GREENSTREET, an eminent English lawyer and legal writer, died in London.

FEB. 20.—THOMPSON, JOHN, a distinguished wood engraver, died at Kensington, England, aged 81 years.

FEB. 20.—SPOTTISWOODE, ANDREW, M. P., an English publisher, head of the house of EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, died in London, aged 79 years.

FEB. 21.—WOOD, Rev. Sir JOHN PAGE, Baronet, Chaplain to Queen CAROLINE, and afterward to the Duke of Sussex, died at Belhus, near Romford, aged 69 years.

FEB. 22.—HARRINGTON, Right Hon. SEYMOUR SIDNEY, sixth Earl of, died at Cannes, France, aged 20 years.

FEB. 22.—DONOUGHMORE, Right Hon. RICHARD JOHN H. HUTCHINSON, fourth Earl of, in the Irish Peerage, and Viscount HUTCHINSON in that of the United Kingdom, former Privy Councillor, and President of the Board of Trade, died at Knocklofty, Ireland, aged 43 years.

FEB. 22.—BEAUMONT, Count GUSTAVE DE, a French author, former Ambassador of France at Vienna, and for several years member of the Chamber of Deputies, died in Paris, aged 65 years.

FEB. 23.—LANGLAIS, M., Minister of Finance to MAXIMILIAN, and Secretary of the Treasury, died in the City of Mexico.

FEB. 23.—HAVILLAND, Lieut.-Col. THOMAS, for many years an eminent military and civil engineer of the East India Company, and afterward one of the Justices of the Island of Guernsey, died there, aged 90 years.

FEB. 24.—PHIPPS, Sir CHARLES B., K. C. B., an officer in the Royal Household, Keeper of the Privy Purse, died at St. James' Palace, aged 64 years.

FEB. 25.—LEE, JOHN, LL.D., F. R. S., Queen's Counsel, an eminent English physicist, President of the Royal Astronomical Society, died at Hartwell House, near Aylesbury, aged 83 years.

FEB. 28.—SYKES, GODFREY, an English decorative artist of great distinction, died at Old Brompton, aged 41.

FEB. —.—HALACZ, ——, a veteran of the seven years' war, served 38 years in the Prussian army, died at Stande, Upper Silesia, aged 120 years.

FEB. —.—RUCKERT, FREDERICK, an eminent German poet and Professor of Oriental Languages at Erlangen and Berlin, died at Neusess, aged 77 years.

FEB. —.—FISCHWEILER, Dr. JULIUS von dem, a celebrated German physician, died at Madgeburg, aged 109 years.

MARCH 4.—BEAUCHAMP, Rt. Hon. HENRY LYGON, fifth Earl, formerly M. P. for Worcestershire, and afterward Deputy-Lieutenant to the Upper House, died in London, aged 37 years.

MARCH 5.—CONOLLY, JOHN, M. D., D. C. L., an eminent English physician and psychologist, author of numerous essays and treatises on insanity, died at Hanwell, aged 71 years.

MARCH 5.—PARISIS, Monsiegneur, Bishop of Arras, France, author of several theological works, died at Arras, aged 70 years.

MARCH 6.—WHEWELL, WILLIAM, D.D., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, England, one of the most eminent scientific men of the day, died at Cambridge, aged 72 years.

MARCH 6.—OUSELEY, Sir WM. GORE, K. C. B., D. C. L., an English diplomatist, formerly Minister Extraordinary to the United States, died in London, aged 68 years.

MARCH 10.—EVANS, Venerable ROBERT WILSON, Archdeacon of Westmoreland, an eminent clergyman and author, died at Heversham Vicarage, Westmoreland, aged 76 years.

MARCH 13.—MASSEY, Mrs. ROSINA JANE, wife of GERALD MASSEY, the poet, a very remarkable clairvoyant and a woman of superior mental endowment, died, aged 34 years.

MARCH 13.—MACPHERSON, WM., Chief Clerk of the Legislature of New South Wales, died at Liverpool, near Sydney, South Wales, aged 82 years.

MARCH 14.—MORISON, Sir ALEXANDER, Knight, M. D., formerly physician in ordinary to the Princess CHARLOTTE of Wales, President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, died at Midlothian, Scotland, aged 86 years.

MARCH 17.—YUSUF, General, Commander of the Military Division of Montpellier, France, author of several works on the affairs of Algeria, his native country, died at Cannes, France, aged 60 years.

MARCH 21.—WAGG, MARGARET, a servant in Thurso, Province of New-Brunswick, died there aged 105 years.

MARCH 21.—COOPER, CHARLES HENRY, an antiquarian scholar and author, died at Cambridge, aged 55 years.

MARCH 23.—EDWARDES, Hon. RICHARD, an English diplomatist, and at the time of his death, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic, died in London, aged 59 years.

MARCH 23.—TOSTI, Cardinal ANTHONY, Senior Cardinal Priest Director of the School and Hospital of San Michele, died at San Michele, Rome, aged 83 years.

MARCH 24.—AMALIE DE BOURBON, MARIE, Ex-Queen of the French, widow of LOUIS PHILIPPE, died at Claremont, England, aged 84 years.

MARCH 24.—Hesse-Homburg, FERDINAND HENRI FREDERIC, Landgrave of, General of Cavalry in the service of Austria, died at Homburg, aged 83 years.

MARCH 24.—CUMMING, ROUALEYN, GEORGE GORDON, the famous African Lion Hunter, author of a volume on lion taming, died at Fort Augustus, Invernesshire, Scotland, aged 46 years.

MARCH 25.—THORNTON, THOMAS, Law and Parliamentary Reporter of the London *Times* for more than forty years, author of a series of Law Reports, died in London, aged 79 years.

MARCH 29.—KEBLE, Rev. JOHN, an English clergyman and poet, Professor of Poetry at Oxford, and author of several religious works, died at Bournemouth, aged 73 years.

MARCH 30.—RENNIE, GEORGE, C. E., F. R. S., an eminent engineer and writer on engineering topics, constructor of marine engines for the English and Russian Governments, died in London, aged 74 years.

APRIL 1.—HILLIER, Mr. GEORGE, an English antiquarian, historian and author, died at Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 50 years.

APRIL 3.—FAIRHOLT, FREDERICK WM., F. S. A., an English artist of high reputation, author of art works, died at Brompton, aged 52 years.

APRIL 4.—DICK, Prof. WM., a veterinary surgeon, teacher and author, died in Edinburgh, aged 72.

APRIL 5.—GRIFFIN, Rt. Rev. HENRY, Lord-Bishop of Limerick, an eminent prelate and scholar, died at Dublin, Ireland, aged 80 years.

APRIL 5.—HODGKIN, Dr. THOMAS, an English philanthropist and scholar, a prominent member of several scientific bodies, died while on a philanthropic mission at Jaffa, near Jerusalem, aged 69 years.

APRIL 8.—BABINGTON, BENJAMIN GUY, M. D., F. R. S., &c., an eminent English physician and medical writer, author of a Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology, died in London, aged 72 years.

APRIL 8.—GATHERER, Mrs. JANE, a baker's assistant, who carried bread from house to house, till she was over 100 years old, died at Dufftown, Scotland, aged 102 years.

APRIL 10.—CLINTON, Right Hon. CHARLES RUDOLPH TREFUSIS, eighteenth Lord, Deputy-Lieutenant of Devonshire in 1846, died in North Devon, aged 74 years.

APRIL 12.—MOLTKE, Count, Minister of State in Denmark, and for Holstein and Schleswig, died at Livonia.

APRIL 16.—HARFORD, JOHN SCANDRETT, D. C. L., an English author and statesman, died in Gloucestershire, aged 80 years.

APRIL 16.—RYLAND, JONATHAN EDWARD, an eminent linguist and translator, died at Waterloo, Northampton, aged 68 years.

APRIL 16.—SEYMOUR, EDWARD JAMES, M. D., Senior Physician of St. George's Hospital, Senior Censor to the Royal College of Physicians, died in London, aged 70 years.

APRIL 19.—REYNOLDS, Rev. JAMES, an Episcopal clergyman, an eminent Oriental scholar, and for many years Secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society, died at Great Ilford, England, aged 62 years.

APRIL 21.—CARLYLE, Mrs. MARY, wife of THOMAS CARLYLE, died in Hyde Park, London.

APRIL 23.—GRANT, CHARLES, Lord GLENELG, formerly Colonial Secretary in the Melbourne Administration, died at Cannes, France, aged 78 years.

APRIL 23.—BAKEWELL, Mrs. JOHN, a religious writer of much note, died at Fenton, England.

APRIL 24.—HUPFELD, Dr. HERMANN, one of the best Hebrew scholars in Europe, and Professor in the University of Halle, died in that city, aged 70 years.

APRIL 28.—RIVERS, Hon. GEO. PITT, fourth Lord, an eminent agriculturist, and largely engaged in public enterprises, died in London, aged 56 years.

APRIL 30.—DIXON, Most Rev. JOSEPH, D.D., a Roman Catholic Primate of Ireland, Archbishop of Armagh, died there.

APRIL —.—MALITOURNE, M., a French author of high reputation, died at the Charenton Insane Asylum, aged 71 years.

APRIL —.—DELL, JOHN, a prominent citizen of Tasmania, the oldest man in the colony, died aged 103 years.

MAY 5.—PRINCE, JOHN CRITCHLEY, an English poet, died near Manchester, England, aged 59 years.

MAY 8.—WORSLEY, Rev. PHILIP STANHOPE, an English poet and translator of Homer, died at Freshwater, Isle of Wight.

MAY 12.—LENNOCK, Admiral GEORGE GUSTAVUS, a British naval officer of ability, died at Broomrig, Scotland, aged 91 years.

MAY 13.—COURTHOPE, WM., an English genealogist and heraldic author, died at Hastings, aged 57 years.

MAY 15.—HARVEY, WM. HENRY, M. D., F. R. S., Professor of Botany in Trinity College, died at Torquay, England, aged 55 years.

MAY 17.—CRAIGIE, Dr. DAVID, F. R. C. S., a Scottish physician, author and medical editor, died near Edinburgh, aged 72 years.

MAY 18.—ROBINSON, Rev. HASTINGS, D.D., Rector of Great Warley, Hon. Canon of Rochester and author of several classical and theological works, died at Great Warley, aged 73 years.

MAY 19.—MAHONEY, Rev. FRANCIS, (Father Prout,) an Irish ecclesiastic and litterateur, died in London.

MAY 19.—MILLS, JAMES, an English chemist and antiquary, died in Norwich, England.

MAY 22.—JUKES, Rev. JOHN, an Independent Minister, tutor of the Bedford Theological Institution, died in Bedford, England, aged 67 years.

MAY 24.—CONDE, H. R. H., Prince de, eldest son of the Duc d'Aumale, died at Sydney, New-South Wales, aged 20 years.

MAY 24.—ETHERIDGE, Rev. Dr., an English Wesleyan minister and author, biographer of ADAM CLARKE and Dr. COKE, died in England.

MAY 25.—BATHURST, HENRY GEORGE, fourth Earl, D. C. L., a Tory peer of considerable learning and influence, formerly Commissioner of the India Board, died at Cirencester, aged 76 years.

MAY 26.—BROFFERIO, M. ANGELO, an Italian statesman, orator, poet, and historian, died at Florence aged 63 years.

MAY 27.—BORROWES, Rev. Sir ERASMUS DIXON, a clergyman of the Anglican Church, antiquarian scholar and writer, died at Port Arlington, Ireland, aged 66 years.

MAY 29.—KAMAMALU, VICTORIA, Princess Royal and heir apparent to the throne of the Sandwich Islands, died in Honolulu.

MAY 30.—BOWERS, Rev. JOHN, Governor of the Wesleyan Theological Institution, died at Riverdale, Southport, aged 69 years.

May 31.—VERNON, Right Hon. GEORGE JOHN WARREN, fifth Lord, a Liberal Peer, and a fine classical scholar and author, died at Sudbury Hall, Derbyshire, aged 63 years.

MAY —.—GUERNON, RANVILLE, Count de, former Minister of CHARLES X., died at Calvados, aged 80 years.

MAY —.—NUNEZ, Admiral, commander of a Spanish squadron, died of wounds received during the bombardment of Callao.

MAY —.—BELCHER, JOHN, a soldier under NELSON at the battle of Trafalgar, died in Gloucestershire, aged 103 years.

MAY —.—DESPORTES, M., a French translator, dramatist and compiler, died in Paris, aged 68 years.

MAY —.—FLOCON, FERDINAND, a French publicist and novelist, died in Paris, aged 66 years.

JUNE 1.—KINNEAR, SARAH HARRIET, (Mrs. Boyd Kinnear,) an actress of high merit, died at Norwood, Surrey.

JUNE 4.—GREVILLE, Dr. ROBERT K., L.L. D., F. R. S., an eminent Scottish philanthropist, botanist, painter and author, died at Murrayfield, near Edinburgh, aged 72 years.

JUNE 5.—STUART, J. MCDOUALL, F. R. G. S., South-Australian explorer and author, died in London.

JUNE 7.—DE LA RUE, THOMAS, an eminent printer, stationer and technologist, died in London, aged 73 years.

JUNE 8.—BEWICK, WILLIAM, a historical painter, noted especially for his Scriptural paintings, died near Darlington, England, aged 70 years.

JUNE 10.—GAINSBOROUGH, Right Hon. CHARLES NOEL, Earl of, a Whig peer, died in London, aged 84 years.

JUNE 16.—MERY, M. JOSEPH, a French novelist and poet of much merit, died in Paris, aged 69 years.

JUNE 16.—ROSSLYN, Hon. J. ALEX. ST. CLAIR ERSKINE, third Earl of, Under Secretary of War in the Derby Administration of 1859, died in England, aged 64 years.

JUNE 19.—MAR and KELLIE, Right Hon. FRANCIS M. ERSKINE, fourteenth Earl of Mar and eleventh Earl of Kellie, a Tory nobleman, died in Scotland, aged 70 years.

JUNE 25.—CRAIK, GEORGE LILLIE, LL. D., a Scottish author and *belles lettres* writer, Professor of History and English Literature in Queen's College, Belfast, died there, aged 67 years.

JUNE 25.—JACKSON, HENRY, F. R. C. S., an eminent physician and medical writer, died in Sheffield, aged 60 years.

JUNE 26.—GARRETT, RICHARD, an English manufacturer of agricultural implements, died in Suffolk, aged 59 years.

JUNE 30.—WILLSON, Right Rev. ROBERT WILLIAM, Roman Catholic Bishop of Hobart Town, Tasmania Colony, died at Nottingham, England, aged 71 years.

JUNE —.—LEEDS, W. H., an English architectural writer and critic, died in England.

JUNE —.—ESTERHAZY, Prince PAUL ANTHONY, a Hungarian nobleman of vast wealth and landed estate, died at Ratisbon, Bavaria.

JUNE —.—TEULET, M., a French antiquarian and author, Keeper of the Records of the Empire, died in Paris.

JULY 5.—LANSDOWNE, HENRY P. FITZMAURICE, fourth Marquis of, K. G., F. R. S., an English peer and statesman, died at Lansdowne, aged 30 years.

JULY 7.—TOYNBEE, Dr. JOSEPH, a distinguished chemist, and one of the physicians of St. Mary's Hospital, London, died while prosecuting an experiment, by inhaling a combination of chloroform and Prussic acid, aged 50 years.

JULY 7.—LANESBOROUGH, Right Hon. G. J. BUTLER-DANVERS, fifth Earl, died in London, aged 72.

JULY 10.—DENVIR, Right Rev. CORNELIUS, Roman Catholic Bishop of Down and Connor, died at Belfast, Ireland.

JULY 12.—CARPENTER, WM. HOOKHAM, F. S. A., Superintendent of the Collection of Engravings in the British Museum, a connoisseur in that department, died there, aged 74 years.

JULY 14.—HOWARD, FRANK, a painter and illustrator, and writer on art subjects, died at Liverpool, aged 61 years.

JULY 15.—CARY, GEORGE HUNTER, formerly Attorney-General of British Columbia, and subsequently of Vancouver's Island, died in London, aged 34 years.

JULY 16.—SINGER, Right Hon. JOSEPH H., D. D., Bishop of Meath, and Premier Bishop of Ireland, formerly Professor of Divinity in Trinity College, Dublin, died near Dublin, aged 80 years.

JULY 16.—SPENCER, Right Rev. GEORGE TREVOR, Lord Bishop of Madras, and subsequently Chancel of St. Paul's Cathedral, died near Buxton, aged 66 years.

JULY 16.—CESARINI, Duke SFORZA, a Roman statesman, Senator in the Italian Parliament, died near Parma, aged 59 years.

JULY 22.—DELF, THOMAS, an English bookseller, publisher and author, died in London, aged 55 years.

JULY 24.—BATCHELDOR, THOMAS, F. S. A., an English antiquarian and scholar, died at the Cloister, Windsor Castle, aged 70 years.

JULY 27.—NICHOLSON, JOSEPH B., D. D., Rural Dean of St. Albans, antiquarian and author, died at St. Albans, aged 71 years.

JULY 27.—NORTHUMBERLAND, CHARLOTTE FLORENTIA, Duchess Dowager, an authoress, and former Governess of VICTORIA, died at Twickenham, aged 78 years.

JULY 30.—HASTINGS, Sir CHARLES, M. D., an eminent English physician and author, died near Malvern, England, aged 72 years.

JULY 30.—MATAMORAS, DON MANUEL, a Spanish Protestant of noble birth, long imprisoned for his religious faith, died from the illness caused by his imprisonment at Lausanne, Switzerland.

JULY —.—MARTIN, M. EDOUARD, a French dramatic writer of high reputation, died in Paris, aged 39 years.

JULY —.—MARS, VINCENT DE, a French author, and editorial writer on the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, died in Paris, aged 48 years.

JULY —.—MAYNARD, SAMUEL, an eminent mathematician, author and mathematical book-seller, died at the Book-sellers Provident Retreat, Langley, aged 76 years.

JULY. —.—SURIWONGSE, His Excellency PRAYA MONTREE, Siamese Ambassador to the Court of St. James, President of the Southern Provinces of Siam, died at Bangkok, aged 65 years.

AUG. 1.—OSBALDESTON, GEORGE, M. P., a hunter, and Master of the Hounds—a sportsman of great repute—died at St. John's Wood, London, aged 79 years.

AUG. 2.—FARINI, CARLO LUIGI, a celebrated Italian author and Statesman, formerly Dictator of the Duchy of Modena, and in 1862 president of the Italian Cabinet, died, aged 44 years.

AUG. 2.—JONES, Lieut.-Gen. Sir HARRY D., Governor of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, died there, aged 74 years.

AUG. 5.—BAYNING, Rev. and Right Hon. HENRY WM. POWLETT, Third Lord, Rector of Honingham, Lord Steward of Norwich Cathedral, died near Norwich, aged 69 years.

AUG. 6.—CAMDEN, Most Noble GEO. CHAS. PRATT, Second Marquis and Earl, Lord of the Admiralty in 1828, President of the British Archæological Institute, died at Sussex, aged 66 years.

AUG. 6.—NEALE, Rev. JOHN MASON, D. D., a distinguished Anglican clergyman, poet, linguist and author, died at East Grinstead, aged 48 years.

Aug. 6.—HOHENZOLLERN, Prince ANTON VON, of the reigning family of Prussia, died at Konigenhof, Bohemia, of wounds received in battle of Konniggratz.

AUG. 7.—MORRISON, WILLIAM, a Canadian fur-trader interpreter and explorer, long a resident of this country, died on Morrison Island, near Montreal, aged 82 years.

AUG. 13.—SMITH, Right Hon. THOMAS BERRY CUSACK, M. P., Master of the Rolls of Ireland, died in Perthshire, Scotland, aged 69 years.

AUG. 20.—GROVER, Rev. HENRY MONTAGUE, a religious, scientific, antiquarian and dramatic author of distinction, died at his rectory in Maidenhead, aged 75 years.

AUG. 21.—GROTE, JOHN, B. D., Professor of Moral Philosophy, Cambridge University, an able philosophical writer, died at his vicarage near Cambridge, aged 53 years.

AUG. 22.—ALCOCK, THOMAS, M. P., a wealthy philanthropist, a benefactor of schools, churches, &c., died at Great Malvern, aged 65 years.

AUG. 22.—MENZIES, Gen. Sir CHAS., K. C. B., &c., Colonel Royal Marine Artillery, formerly Aid-de-Camp to the Queen, died at Hastings, aged 83 years.

AUG. 23.—MICHELL, Gen. Sir JOHN, K. C. B., a brave officer in the Napoleonic wars, and in the American War of 1812, died in London, aged 84 years.

AUG. 25.—CRAVEN, Rt. Hon. WM., Earl of and Baron, former Lord-Lieutenant of Warwickshire, died at Scarborough, aged 57 years.

AUG. 25.—MAXWELL, JOHN HALL, C. B., a distinguished Scottish agriculturist and statistician, died, aged 84 years.

AUG. 26.—EDGAR, Rev. JOHN, D. D., Professor of Systematic Theology in the College of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, an active reformer and religious writer, died at Cremorne House, near Dublin.

AUG. —.—MURET, THEODORE, a French novelist, dramatist and historian of great ability, died in Paris, aged 58 years.

AUG. —.—DUNBAR, Mr. B. NUGENT, author of the *Nuptials of Barcelona*, died in Paris.

SEPT. 2.—PANTIN, Rev. THOMAS PENDER, an English clergyman and author of several religious and controversial works, died at Westcote Rectory, Gloucestershire, aged 74 years.

SEPT. 3.—FRANCILLON, JAMES, an English jurist and legal writer, author of several volumes on English law, died at Lausanne, of cholera, aged 64 years.

SEPT. 5.—TELBIN, HENRY, an English landscape painter of great promise, was killed by a fall from a high rock rising out of a lake opposite Grutli, Switzerland.

SEPT. 6.—NORTHBROOK, Right Hon. FRANCIS T. BARING, First Lord, an eminent scholar of the family of Baring, First Lord of Admiralty in 1847, raised to the peerage in 1865, died near Winchester, aged 70 years.

SEPT. 8.—TENNYSON, SEPTIMUS, brother of the poet laureate, himself a poet of marked ability, died at Cheltenham.

SEPT. 9.—GOZLAN, LEON, a French author and dramatist, died in Paris, aged 60 years.

SEPT. 10.—MACLAREN, CHARLES, former editor and proprietor of *The Scotsman*, an eminent geologist and antiquarian, died at Edinburgh, aged 84 years.

SEPT. 10.—HAY, DAVID RAMSAY, a Scottish portrait and decorative painter, and author of works on that subject, died in Edinburgh, aged 68 years.

SEPT. 11.—MOURAVIEFF, Gen. NICHOLAS, a Russian officer of ability, died near St. Petersburg, aged 73 years.

SEPT. 11.—MOLIN, Count DE, a Venetian noble, inventor of machines for using electricity as a motive power, died at Paris.

SEPT. 3.—TINSLEY, EDWARD, a popular and enterprising publisher of London, died there, aged 31 years.

SEPT. 14.—HALLIDAY, CHARLES, an eminent merchant, antiquarian and archæologist, died in Dublin.

SEPT. 14.—RIDDELL, JAMES, Jr., Tutor and Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, died at Tunbridge Wells, aged 43 years.

SEPT. 15.—SHENTON, HENY C., one of the most eminent line engravers of Great Britain, died in London, aged 63 years.

SEPT. 15.—LILLYWHITE, FREDERICK, author of the *Cricketer's Guide*, died at Brighton, aged 37 years.

SEPT. 15.—WILLOUGHBY, Sir JOHN POLLARD, an English statesman, long employed in the East India service, died at Fulmer Hall, Bucks, aged 67 years.

SEPT. 15.—DILLON, JOHN BLAKE, M. P., an Irish lawyer and statesman, one of the leaders of the National and Reform parties, died near Dublin.

SEPT. 16.—MELIER, M., one of the ablest writers and expounders of Sanitary Science and Hygiene in Europe, Sanitary Inspector-General at Marseilles, died there aged 68 years.

SEPT. 23.—BACIOCCHI, Count, cousin of the Emperor NAPOLEON, an able Senator of France, died in the Palace of the Tuileries, Paris, aged 63 years.

SEPT. 26.—BOISSY, Marquis de, Senator of France, a nobleman of great philanthropy, died in Paris, aged 80.

SEPT. 27.—FEATHERSTONAUGH, GEORGE WILLIAM, British Consul to Havre for twenty years, and author of several works on America, died at Havre, aged 80 years.

SEPT. —.—GOLDSCHMIDT, HERMAN, an eminent painter and astronomer, discoverer of several asteroids, died at Fontainebleau, aged 64 years.

SEPT. —.—DUNBAR, DAVID, a Scotch sculptor, author of the famous bust of GRACE DARLING, and other fine statues, died in Scotland.

SEPT.—SADLIER, LOUISA, a distinguished German painter, died at Weimar, aged 86 years.

SEPT. —.—MOTTO, MINO, Tycoon of Japan, died at Yeddo.

OCT. 1.—TURGOT, LOUIS FELIX ETIENNE, Marquis de, a French statesman, Cabinet Minister and diplomatist, died in Paris, aged 70 years.

OCT. 11.—HOBBS, WM. FISHER, an eminent English agriculturist, Vice-President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, died near Colchester, aged 67 years.

OCT. 11.—SYDNEY, Sir WILLIAM ROBERT, a magistrate, parliamentary pleader and author of numerous legal works, died near Maidenhead, aged 78 years.

OCT. 12.—LOWE, JAMES, inventor of the screw-propeller, was killed near London.

OCT. 13.—PELLEW, Hon. GEORGE, D. D., Dean of Norwich and author of several works, died near Kent, aged 73 years.

OCT. 16.—HOPKINS, WM., F. R. S., private Tutor in the University of Cambridge, President of the Geological Society, and of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, died at Cambridge, England, aged 63 years.

OCT. 17.—IVORY, JAMES, Lord IVORY, Senator of the College of Justices, Scotland, lawyer and jurist, died in Edinburgh.

OCT. 17.—THOUVENEL, EDOUARD ANTOINE, a French statesman, diplomatist and Senator, former Embassador to Bavaria, Greece and Turkey, died at Paris, aged 48 years.

OCT. 19.—PLUNKETT, Rt. Hon. Rev. THOMAS S. PLUNKETT, second Lord, Lord Bishop of Tuam, Killala and Achonry, an Irish prelate of the established Church, died in Galway, aged 74 years.

OCT. —.—LALLEMAND, FRITZ, a distinguished German painter of battle scenes, died at Vienna.

OCT. —.—CONQUEST, Dr., a distinguished English physician and author of medical and theological works, died at Shooter's Hill, Kent, England, aged 77 years.

OCT. —.—PEPPLE, King of Bonny, one of the sovereignties of the Western Coast of Africa, died at his palace.

OCT. —.—COTTON, EDWARD LYNCH, DD., Bishop of Calcutta, was drowned in the Ganges.

OCT. —.—FRANCIS, GEORGE HENRY, a newspaper manager, editor, and author of numerous works, died in Paris, aged 50 years.

NOV. 7.—BRUCE, Sir J. L. KNIGHT, late Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, died in England.

NOV. 14.—MIGUEL, Don MARIA EVANST, Duke of Braganza, Ex-King and pretender to the throne of Portugal, expelled in 1834, died in Baden, aged 64 years.

NOV. 24.—CHEVALIER, SULPICE PAUL, "(Gavarni") an eminent French designer and caricaturist, died in Paris, aged 65 years.

NOV. —.—BARANTE, M. DE, a French historian and diplomatist, member of the French Academy since 1828, died in Auvergne, aged 64 years.

DEC. 24.—FIGANIERE E MORAO, Commander J. C., Minister Plenipotentiary from Portugal to the United States and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, died at the residence of his son, in Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 68 years.

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Refer to G. S. ROBBINS & SON, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of the WASHINGTON MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York: That at a special meeting of the Directors of said Company, held at their office, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1866, in view of a deficiency in the capital of said Company, caused by unprecedented marine disasters, and under and in pursuance of section 11 of the charter of said Company, and of the statute in such case made and provided, it was unanimously resolved that an assessment of forty per cent. be and the same was accordingly duly assessed upon each and every share of the capital stock of said Company, payable at the office of said Company, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on or before the 3d day of January, 1867.
New-York, Dec. 1, 1866. A. L. McCARTHY, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD coupons of First Mortgage Bonds.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD coupons of First Mortgage Bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD coupons of First Mortgage Bonds, and interest on Dividend Scrip.
DUBUQUE SOUTH WESTERN RAILROAD coupons of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds.
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD coupons, and DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD coupons due Jan. 1, 1867.
Will be paid at our office, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on the 2d of January next, less Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN COAL AND OIL CO., CORNER OF CHURCH-ST. AND PARK-PLACE, NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 5, 1867.
THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Brooklyn Coal and Oil Company will take place at the office of the Company, at the corner of Church-st. and Park-place, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of January, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M. The object of such meeting will be to elect Trustees of said Company for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may then come before the meeting. THOMAS SULLIVAN, President.
PETER F. RANDOLPH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MASTERTON SMITH AND SINCLAIR STONE DRESSING COMPANY, Foot of East 29th-st.
THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders will be held at the office of this Company on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1867, for the election of seven Trustees to serve for the ensuing year. Poll open from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M.
By order.
ALEXANDER MILNE, President.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the McDermott Patent Bolt Manufacturing Company will be held at the Tontine Hotel, Nos. 427 and 429 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, 1867, for the purpose of electing Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M. JAMES KYDD, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1866.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION of ten Trustees of the UNION TRUST COMPANY of New-York, to supply the place of those whose terms expire, will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., on the THIRD TUESDAY (the 15th) of January instant, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. Dated Jan. 3, 1867.
WM. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking rooms, corner Broadway and Murray-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, Broadway and Chambers sts., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1866.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE GARDNER MANUFACTURING COMPANY will please take notice that an annual election for a Board of Trustees, to serve for one year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 110 Bowery, New-York, on the second Tuesday (8th) of January, 1867.
JOHN BOWMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE COMPANY, MALDEN, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this Company and inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1866.
ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M., and 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE BISHOP GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, Jan. 2, 1867.
AN ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this Company to serve for the ensuing year, will take place at the office of the Company, No. 113 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M.
(Signed,) WILLIAM HEATON, President.
(Signed,) SAMUEL BOARDMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, 8th January, 1867, commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 2 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867, at the Banking-house, No. 234 Pearl-st.
GEORGE MONTAGUE, Cashier.

THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-room, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, 8th of January next.
The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 5 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

BELOIT AND MADISON RAILROAD CO., Dec. 29, 1866.
THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY, due on the 2d day of January, 1867, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, No. 57 Broadway, New-York. A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 38 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1867.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 8th of January, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1866.
AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this institution, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BULLION MINING COMPANY OF MONTANA are hereby notified that an election for Trustees will be held on THURSDAY, Jan. 17, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, at No. 187 Washington-st.
GEO. S. ST. JOHN, Secretary, Pro Tem.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1867.

MECHANICS' & TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Poll will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, the 8th January, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN R. KEARNY, Cashier.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LAURENCE OIL AND MINING COMPANY are hereby notified that an election for Trustees will be held on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, at No. 2 South-st.
H. D. PECK, Secretary.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, from 12 M. to 2 P. M. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.
Stock Exchange Building,
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, [illegible] VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, [illegible]

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.
The annual election for Eleven Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking Room on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867.
Polls open from 11 to 12 A. M.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK.
The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at their office, No. 157 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 7th day of January, 1867. Polls open from 12 noon to 1 P. M.
GEO. A. DRESSER, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

D. HENRY SMITH,
NO. 27 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
Government securities, stocks, bonds, gold, foreign exchange, bought and sold on commission.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
G. H. [illegible]REINER, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, [illegible] Dec. 8, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. J. L. [illegible], Jr., Cashier.

THE INTEREST UPON THE FIRST mortgage bonds of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, will be paid free from Government tax, on presentation at the banking house of Turner Brothers, corner Nassau and Pine sts.
GEO. L. BECKER, President.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1867, ON the Minnesota 8 Per Cent. Bonds, will be paid at the office of P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 48 Wall-st.
CHARLES SCHEFFER, State Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York.
MONEY DEPOSITED BEFORE JAN. 21 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED, FREE OF TAX.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $3,950,000.
SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax.
All moneys deposited on or before January 10, will draw interest from the 1st.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1867.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, entitled thereto, and Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, entitled thereto, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal. By order of
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, Secretaries.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1867.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, entitled thereto, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 263 BOWERY.
Six per cent. interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 21 will draw interest from 1st January.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 16 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.
DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on or after the THIRD WEDNESDAY in January.
Deposits made before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
ISAAC J. SMITH, President.
WM J. BARNES, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
Interest allowed on all amounts from $5 to $5,000. Open every day from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.
Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL-ST., corner of Varick.
Six per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000, free of tax. Deposits before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.
Assets $2,558,156 19. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE 31ST INST. BY INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway. Six per Cent on $500 and under, and Five per Cent. on larger sums.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, NO. 594 8th-av., corner 42d-st.—Open daily. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
HIBERNIA sails..........SATURDAY, Jan. 12
UNITED KINGDOM sails..........SATURDAY, Jan. 19
IOWA sails..........SATURDAY, Jan. 26
From Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.
OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
VIA NICARAGUA, EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
Will dispatch in January, the first-class steamships SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Captain SMITH, Jan. 10, SAN FRANCISCO, Captain BEHM, Jan. 30, From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon, with passengers and freight, at very low rates. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships
MOSES TAYLOR, Captain BLETHEN, and AMERICA, Captain WAKEMAN.
For further information, apply to the North American Steamship Company.
WM. H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place, N. Y.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., N. Y.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on FRIDAY, Jan. 11, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received as usual. For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9.
MORNING STAR, on SATURDAY, Jan. 12.
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Jan. 19.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GENERAL GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GENERAL MEADE will follow, Jan. 19.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.
Clinton Fire Insurance Company.

A semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of tax, has THIS DAY, been declared, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 156 Broadway.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1867.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 263 BOWERY.
DIVIDEND.—The trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend (free from Government tax) of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of from $5 to $5,000 entitled thereto, payable on and after Jan. 21.
Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.
THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at its office, No. 52 Wall-st.
HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 2, 1867.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.
DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 7. [illegible] F. VAIL, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 17, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of Two and a Half per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividends of Three and a Half per cent., less the Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after the 10th day of January, 1867, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.
The transfer books will close on the 29th day of December, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen on the 11th day of January, 1867. W. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1867; and an extra dividend of 3 per cent. to cover the amount of the State, City and County taxes of 1866, on the shareholders of this Bank, to be paid to the shareholders on satisfactory evidence of there being no claim for those taxes.
The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 1867.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend on the preferred stock, from the earnings of the road for the year ending 31st December, ult., of seven per cent., payable less the Government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The transfer-books of the preferred stock will close on SATURDAY, the 5th, and reopen on the 22d inst.
By order of the Board.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government, State, County and City taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 2d day of January next.
The Bank assuming to pay the State, County and City tax (2 3-10 per cent.) whenever the United States Supreme Court shall decide the said tax to be legal and binding on the Bank or its stockholders.
The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 2d proximo.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. (free from Government, State, County and City tax) has been this day declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867, the Bank assuming to pay the State, County and City tax, in the event that the United States Supreme Court shall decide the said tax to be legal and binding on the Bank or its stockholders. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 9th of January.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1866.
THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the three months ending 31st inst., and one per cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Jan. 5.
Transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 26th inst. until the morning of Jan. 7.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.
DIVIDEND—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INstitution have directed that the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500 (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1867.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE MILWAUKEE and St. Paul Railway Company have declared a dividend from the net earnings of 1866 of 10 per cent., payable in common stock, or, at the option of the Company, of 5 per cent. cash, to the preferred shareholders as shown by their books Jan. 1, 1867.
The transfer books will be reopened Jan. 28, 1867, and the dividend will be due to those in whose name the stock stands on that day. Dividend payable on or before June 1, 1867. CHAS. P. GILPIN, Transfer Agent.

THE COLUMBUS AND INDIANAPOLIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of two and a half per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared payable at the Company's office at Columbus, Ohio, on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed on the 10th and opened on the 15th inst. G. MOODIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY, HUDSON, Dec. 29, 1866.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF the HUDSON IRON COMPANY, have this day declared a dividend of twenty-five per cent. payable at their office in this City on the 10th of January, 1867, to the stockholders whose names shall on that day stand in the books of the said Company as stockholders.
S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on the first Monday of January next.
The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 10, 1867.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATlantic National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January, 1867.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22 until Jan. 3, 1867. F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, No. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after MONDAY, the 7th inst.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.
THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of THREE DOLLARS per share on the capital stock of this Bank, and the Government tax, will be paid on and after January 2, proximo.
By order of the Board. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., No. 66 Wall-st.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent. upon the capital of half a million dollars, free from Government tax, payable on and after Thursday, the 10th of January.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., free of United States tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on WEDNESDAY, 2d of January next. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 48 WALL, CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, and the Government tax thereon, will be paid on and after the 10th inst. WM. DARROW, Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st. I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, 5 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. (free of Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on the 2d day of January next, until which day the transfer books will be closed.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE-HALF per cent. (free from Government tax) will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1867.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS AND TRADERS Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building,) have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. J. M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 22 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.,) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
Freight at reasonable rates by application on board or to
ERSKINE PHILLIPS,
No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS
The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
It is respectfully intimated that in consequence of the unprecedented demand for seats
THE FREE LIST
is suspended until further notice.

"OURS!"

With its
FINE CAST!
SUPERB SCENERY!!!
CORRECT MILITARY COSTUMES!!!
SPLENDID MILITARY BAND!
MOONLIGHT MARCH OF THE TROOPS!
STRIKING DRAMATIC SITUATIONS!
PATHETIC INTEREST
AND
COMIC SCENES!!!
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
The combination of
NOVEL AND PECULIAR EFFECTS
realized in the above play has produced an amount of
ENTHUSIASM UNPARALLELED IN WALLACK'S THEATRE.
For cast of characters and synopsis of scenery see small bills.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

THALIA THEATRE.
No. 514 Broadway, [illegible] and Grand sts.
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
MONDAY, Jan. 7, 1867.
First appearance in German Opera of
ELVIRA MADDI.
The celebrated Prima Donna of the French Opera in the great role of the QUEEN OF THE NIGHT in
THE MAGIC FLUTE,
BY MOZART.
Seats can be secured at the office of the theatre daily from 10 to 4 o'clock.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Boxes $10; orchestra chairs and reserved seats in dress circle, $1 50; parquet and dress circle, $1; family circle, 50 cents. Tickets obtained at the box-office from 10 to 4, and at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
NEW ACTS IN THE RING,
introducing
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG
PREMIERE EQUESTRIENNE OF THE WORLD,
and the entire strength of the
BEST CIRCUS TROUPE
ever organized in America.
First week of the
GLOBE ON HORSEBACK,
By Mr. W. Conrad.
First week of the
FLYING RINGS,
By John Levantine.
First week of the
GRECIAN STATUES,
By Messrs. Austin and Cooke.
DASHING FOUR-HORSE ACT,
By Mr. James E. Cooke.
EXCITING GYMNASTIC CONTESTS,
By the Gymnastic Corps.
TRAINED HORSES,
PERFORMING PONIES,
AND
EDUCATED MULES.

GRAND CONCERT,
COMPLIMENTARY TO
MISS HENRIETTA BEEBE,
AT STEINWAY HALL, THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 10,
assisted by the following eminent artists:
MME. D'ANGRI, SIGNOR CENTEMERI,
W. J. HILL,
and THEODORE THOMAS' full orchestra—conducted by Signor ABELLA and Mr. THEODORE THOMAS.
Tickets $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
For sale at Steinway Hall; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, Rullman's, No. 112 Broadway, and the principal music stores.

STEINWAY HALL—MINA GEARY'S CONCERT.
MISS MINA GEARY'S CONCERT, TO-MORROW, (Monday,) assisted by several popular and eminent artistes. Tickets, 50 cents, and $1. Concert at 8 o'clock.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS.
In orchestra and dress circle, for all the theatres, for sale at the Theatre Ticket Office, Reading-room, Fifth-avenue Hotel.

SKATING TO-DAY (SUNDAY) AT SYLVAN Lake, foot of 7th-st., Hoboken, 10 minutes' walk from the ferry. Grand promenade concert on MONDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, Jan. 7.

NIBLO'S AND WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Reserved seats can be obtained for any evening during the week at THEO. H. CLARK'S, importer of wines and teas, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., FARM FOR SALE.—It lies within 1½ miles of the town, and contains 81 acres; improvements consist of a comfortable farm-house, newly repaired, new barn, new fences, &c. Location the most desirable in New-Jersey, being near the celebrated farms of Hon. Geo. J. Cobb, Francis S. Lathrop, Esq., Alfred Treadwell, Esq., and adjoining the model farm of Prof. Mitchell. On the farm is a beautiful natural grove, on a most eligible building site, from which there is a magnificent view; also, a spring of great volume, capable of supplying a succession of fish-ponds. Apply only to HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—MADISON-AV.—THE FIRST-class, four-story, extra wide and deep house, No. 200 Madison-av., between 35th and 36th sts.; price $60,000; vacant lots in the rear adjoining this property can be had if desired. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV.—First-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, in fine order, $35,000; possession; others, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 41st, 42d, 45th, 46th, 47th, 49th, 52d and 54th sts., bargains.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FULTON-AVENUE IMPROVED property; one to four block acres on north side; will be sold at a bargain to close the estate. Inquire of A. KNOWLTON, corner Portland-av., or F. M. WYATT, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE, VALUABLE CORNER property at the corner of Platt and William sts., subject to lease. Also, the store No. 74 John-st., with possession 1st May next. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY, WEST SIDE, BELOW Canal-st.—For sale or lease, a large fine store with rear entrance, and other desirable Broadway property, between Duane and 14th sts. and Canal-st., near Broadway. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE NEW, FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-story, brown-stone houses, Nos. 16, 20, 22, and 24 West 45th-st., near 5th-av.; immediate possession; price $35-000 each. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS AND MEDIUM-priced houses in all parts of the City; particulars and printed list at the office. D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE EXTRA-SIZED HOUSE AND grounds No. 7 East 38th-st., 37½ feet wide, through to 39th-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—THE MOST desirable location on 5th-av.; the northwest corner of 5th-av. and 14th-st., 50 feet on the avenue by 100 feet in depth. For further information apply to Post-office Box No. 5,848.

TO LEASE—THE SPACIOUS MARBLE-FRONT store, No. 394 Broadway, 28 feet front and rear by 175 feet deep, with rear entrance on Cortlandt-alley. For terms apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—THE ENTIRE BUILDING ON THE corner of Coenties-slip and Pearl-st., known as No. 1 Coenties-slip and No. 63 Pearl-st. For terms and particulars apply to ABRAM L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—A 32-FOOT HOUSE AND LOT IN University-place will be leased for ten years; has large elegant parlors, suitable for business purposes.
VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—ROOMS IN THE UNITED STATES Hotel building, corner Fulton, Water and Pearl sts.; suitable for office or manufacturing purposes. For terms apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ELEGANT FURnished house to let; best location. Also, for sale, several low-priced houses, near ferries. Inquire or address P. P. VAN ZANDT, No. 146 Remsen-st.

A SUITE OF ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, without board, at No. 15 East 17th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife in a good location up town, with a front room on second floor and bedroom connecting, which the persons desiring will furnish nicely. Address, stating terms, location, &c., B., Box No. 6,066 Post-office.

WANTED—FROM FEB. 15, FOR A GENTLEman and wife—a sitting-room and bedroom, with fire and gas and full board, not below 14th-st. nor above 34th-st., between 3d and 6th avs.; private family preferred; references first class. Address, with full description, terms, &c., W. S., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

WANTED—PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON SECond floor, with board, by an elderly lady and companion; location in or near 5th or Madison av., between 26th and 38th sts. W., Box No. 1,650 Post-office.

AT NO. 25 ABINGDON-SQUARE—A FINE front room, nicely furnished, on second floor, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman; dinner at 6; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS for families and single gentlemen at the ST. JOHN HOTEL, newly opened. Single rooms from $6 per week, Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, WITHout board, to gentlemen only, at No. 13 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

LODGING.—A PLAINLY FURNISHED ROOM for one or two gentlemen, at a moderate charge, at No. 107 West 41st-st. Inquire after 3 P. M.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A ROOM FOR ONE gentleman; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 188 2d-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. S. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

HOTELS.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.
The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South.
JOSEPH PURCELL.

ST. JOHN HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan, centrally located and newly fitted up, is now open. Rooms en suite and singly, handsomely furnished, for families and single gentlemen. Broadway near 8th-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND DRAMA.
SPLENDID ATTRACTION.
ENGAGEMENT FOR A LIMITED PERIOD
of the talented comedienne,
MRS. G. C. HOWARD,
MRS. G. C. HOWARD,
MRS. G. C. HOWARD,
who will appear in her original personation of
TOPSEY, TOPSEY,
TOPSEY, TOPSEY,
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7¾,
in the great American Drama entitled
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
in 6 Acts, 11 Tableaux, and with all its
ORIGINAL MUSIC AND EFFECTS,
as performed by her in all the principal cities of
AMERICA, ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND,
with the most distinguished approbation. The piece cast to the
ENTIRE STRENGTH OF THE TALENTED COMPANY.
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION
OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 18 FEET HIGH.
A FAT BOY, 16 years old, weighing 526 lbs.
A GIANT AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH, 2 DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION,
COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS,
and
OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
A LEOPARD CHILD.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

RISTORI'S LAST NIGHT AND MATINEE IN NEW-YORK
BEFORE HER DEPARTURE FOR THE WEST.
THE COMPANY LEAVES FOR DETROIT ON WEDNESDAY EVENING.
FRENCH THEATRE.—Lessee and Director, J. Grau.
Ristori Ticket Offices, Nos. 701, 112, 114 Broadway.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, at 8 o'clock,
and WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON at 1 o'clock,
ADELAIDE RISTORI ON BOTH OCCASIONS AS ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, ELIZABETH.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 9, MATINEE, ELIZABETH.
NOTICE.—At the Wednesday matinee the price of admission to all parts of the house will be $2, and seats will be secured in private boxes, orchestra seats and dress circle without any extra charge.
GAMMA. CARD.
Mr. GRAU, in reply to many applications for the repetition of GAMMA, which created such a furore on Friday evening last, regrets to state that GAMMA having been announced for that night only, and ELIZABETH having been previously advertised for to-morrow (Monday) evening, and for the matinee on Wednesday—the last two representations of Mme. RISTORI in New-York prior to her departure for the West, and also, an immense number of seats and boxes having been already secured for these representations of ELIZABETH, it would be departing from the rules of the management to change the performance; but as Mme. RISTORI'S return to New-York will be in April next, when she will give her farewell performances, before leaving America for Paris, where she is engaged to appear during the Exposition Universelle, her rentree will take place here with the representation of Montanelli's tragedy
GAMMA.

FRENCH THEATRE.
SATURDAY, Jan. 12.
GRAND DRAMATIC MATINEE
IN AID OF THE
MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND
For which occasion the following artists have generously volunteered their services:

Miss Methua Scheller, W. H. Pope,
Miss E. Proudfoot, Jas. T. Ward,
Miss Celia Logan, Mr. Williamson,
Miss Fannie Herring, J. G. Burnett,
Miss Alice Gray, J. W. Blaisdell,
Miss Kate Newton, G. Adkins,
Mdlle. De Vere, E. B. Holmes,
Miss Sallie Hinkley, H. Foster,
Miss C. Carson, Welsh Edwards,
Mrs. J. J. Prior, B. A. Baker,
Mrs. W. L. Jamison, W. A. Donaldson,
Mrs. Welsh Edwards, C. E. Newton,
Mrs. Gilsopper, W. F. Williams,
Miss Violet Campbell, Thomas Ward,
Miss Julia Chapman, E. F. Taylor,
Miss Sallie Steele, M. Levick,
Lewis Baker, Mr. J. J. Prior,
Mark Smith, Harry Jordan,
J. N. Gotthold, Neil Bryant,
G. L. Fox and Company, George T. Brown,
George C. Howard, M. Hartz, (Illusionist.)
N. B. Clarke, B. Ryan,
E. P. Robinson, Chas. Seabert,
George Jordan, W. Stanton,
M. W. Leffingwell, T. Wright,
W. H. Whalley, A. Glassper,
J. H. Nagle, C. Foster,
George Stoddart, Chas. Henry,
G. C. Boniface, R. S. Walker,
B. T. Ringgold, M. S. Taylor,
G. W. Thompson, J. W. Peck,
Wm. Marsden, Geo. H. Maxwell,
C. H. Morton, Jas. Stoddard,
Harry Pearson, Jas. M. Ward,
W. L. Jamison, R. D. Ogden,
W. D. Morton, Gen. Grant, Jr.,
A. W. Young.

Under the experienced direction of
Mr. N. B. CLARKE and B. A BAKER.
A BRILLIANTLY
VARIED ENTERTAINMENT
will be presented.
TICKETS TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE
ONE DOLLAR EACH.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Further particulars in future advertisements.

EVERY MANAGER IN THE CITY AND THEIR ENTIRE DRAMATIC CORPS, HAVE KINDLY VOLUNTEERED.

STEINWAY HALL.
NINETEENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
SUNDAY, Jan. 6, at 8 o'clock.
Miss KATE McDONALD, the favorite soprano.
Mr. A. SEDGEWICK, the celebrated English concertina soloist.
Mr. F. LETSCH, trombone soloist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, pianist.
Mr. THEO. THOMAS, Conductor, and his
CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

MADAME RISTORI AT STEINWAY HALL.—FIRST GRAND RECITATION OF MADAME RISTORI,
TUESDAY, JAN. 8, 1867.
Mr. L. F. Harrison has the honor to announce that, having effected an engagement with Mr. J. Grau and
MADAME ADELAIDE RISTORI,
he will have the pleasure of presenting her at her
FIRST GRAND RECITATION,
on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, when she will read from the Poets in ITALIAN and FRENCH.
Mr. Theodore Thomas' full Orchestra has also been secured, and will perform a selection of Classical Music appropriate to the occasion.
The prices of admission will be
ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
For sale at Steinway Hall, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Rullman's ticket office, No. 112 Broadway.

THE RICHINGS
ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS, Mrs. F. BOLDINOT,
Miss ZELDA HARRISON, Mrs. J. ARNOLD,
Mr. WM. CASTLE, Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL,
Mr. ED. SEGUIN, Mr. JAMES PEAKS,
Mr. PETER RICHINGS, Mr. W. PEAKS,
Mr. JAMES ARNOLD,
With a LARGE and EFFICIENT CHORUS and GRAND ORCHESTRA,
Have the honor to announce a short season of ENGLISH OPERA at the OLYMPIC THEATRE, commencing MONDAY, Jan. 14, during which will be presented Wallace's MARITANA, FRA DIAVOLO, ROSE OF CASTILE, MARTHA, DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT, LINDA, BOHEMIAN GIRL, DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA, and several other popular operas.

GREAT MASONIC FAIR,
IN AID OF THE
HALL AND ASYLUM FUND,
IS NOW OPEN
AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER GRAND AND CROSBY STS.

The display of goods will be unusually attractive, and presents advantages for those wishing to purchase for the Holidays.

The proceeds of this Fair are to be appropriated to the erection of an asylum as a home for widows and orphans, the aged and the indigent, and appeals strongly to the sympathies of the charitably disposed. Admission, 25 cents. The Committee call attention to the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machines sold by J. T. ELLIS, corner of Broadway and 22d-st., which contribute liberally to the proceeds of the fair and offer peculiar advantages to lodges. Season tickets, $1.

BILLIARDS.

A LARGE NUMBER OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND BILLIARD TABLES, with our improved combination cushions, which have been proved to be the most correct and durable cushions ever made. Specimens of our tables that have been in constant use for many years may be seen at the principal hotels and saloons in this City. Parties intending to purchase will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock, which is the largest and finest in the world. Boys' tables for Holiday Presents.
PHELAN & COLLANDER, Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—IN A NEIGHboring city, well located and doing a good business; is handsomely furnished with new soda water apparatus, oil cloth, &c.; in perfect order and very complete. Apply to CONRAD FOX, No. 81 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS MILLINERY ESTablishment with lease and fixtures, with first-class trade; party wishing to retire; to a cash customer a good opportunity is offered. Apply at No. 747 Broadway.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN WHO UNDERstands book-keeping by double entry. Address Box No. 5,729, in own hand writing, stating salary.

VALUABLE SCHOOL FOR SALE.—IN all respects well appointed, and in a central locality. Address H. M. GRAVES, No. 2 Dey-st., New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

KUCKOO CLOCKS.
Wholesale and retail at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Patentees and sole manufacturer, 209 6th-av. Ladies' watches with secret locket for likeness, besides a great variety of other watches, French clocks, jewelry and silverware at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st. and No. 234 8th-av., corner 22th-st.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR ADOPTION—A BEAUTIFUL HEALTHY orphan female child, two months old, to a respectable family. Call at No. 262 Spring-st.

WAX FLOWERS.—LESSONS GIVEN AT THE residence of the pupil by Mrs. E. SUMNER, No. 67 West 20th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN—COMMENCES AT 7¾.
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 7,
EDWIN BOOTH
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear (first time this season) in his great character of
LUCIUS JUNIUS BRUTUS,
in John Howard Paul's great play of
BRUTUS;
or, The Fall of Tarquin,
supported by
Miss IDA VERNON, Mme. METHUA-SCHELLER
Mr. BARTON HILL, Mr. J. N. GOTTHOLD
AND A POWERFUL CAST.
TUESDAY EVENING (first time)
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING—BRUTUS.
Admission 75c. Family Circle 30c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
MONDAY, Jan. 7, 1867,
LAST NIGHT POSITIVELY OF
THE HUGUENOT CAPTAIN.
LAST NIGHT OF MR. CHARLES BARRON
Last Night of YOUNG AMERICA.
Last Night of the Splendid Scenery.
TUESDAY, Jan. 8 1867,
Complimentary Benefit tendered to
EDMOND DE MONDRIN.
HAMLET.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9,
THE LONG STRIKE.
MONDAY, Jan. 14,
THE RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers, Messrs. Mark Smith and Lewis Baker
CENDRILLON,
now being produced with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY
AND
MAGNIFICENT WARDROBE,
under the immediate supervision of
Miss SALLIE A. HINCKLEY.
A COMPLETE CORPS DE BALLET OF FIFTY LADIES,
AND A
POWERFUL CAST.
GRAND CENDRILLON MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Jan. 12, at 2 o'clock.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
MISS FANNY HERRING, MR. G. L. FOX.
TWO NEW PIECES.
ZILLAH—A TALE OF WASHINGTON.
MASTER HUMPHREY'S CLOCK.
The full company in the above pieces.

GRAND MINSTREL MATINEE
IN AID OF THE
MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND.
The Committee on behalf of the MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND would respectfully announce that they have accepted the liberal offer of the celebrated
KELLY AND LEON MINSTREL TROUPE,
to give a
GRAND MATINEE PERFORMANCE
at their Hall, No. 720 Broadway, on
THURSDAY, Jan. 10,
for the benefit of the above fund, and accordingly bespeak that patronage for this entertainment which the generous courtesy of the management and the object itself seems justly entitled.
Tickets to the KELLY AND LEON MATINEE, admitting to all parts of the house, 50 cents. For sale at the box office and throughout the City.

VALENTINE VOUSDEN.
The great Polynational Mimic.
FOUR NIGHTS THIS WEEK.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
in his
UNITY OF NATIONS.
Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Broadway, at 8 o'clock.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 BROADWAY.
Every evening at 7¾ o'clock.
THE GREAT LEON.
SCHMIT MIT A Y.
THE GREAT LEON SINGS THE TRIO IN LUCREZIA BORGIA.
IN $7,000.
IN $7,000.
Conceded by enthusiastic audiences to be the greatest impersonator of female characters ever witnessed.
John Allen, Neise Seymour, Sam Price and the large company in novel and side-splitting selections.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS.
New Fifth-av. Opera House, adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel.
CROWDS! CROWDS! COME EARLY!
NEW-YEAR'S CALLS,
with all its pleasing accessories. Snow Storm, Skating-Pond. W. S. and J. H. Budworth in principal characters.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2½ P. M.

HARTZ'S TEMPLE OF MYSTERY, DODWORTH HALL, No. 806 Broadway.—Crowded houses every night. Continued and triumphant success of M. HARTZ. New Illusions.
FLOATING HEAD.
TO-MORROW EVENING AT 8.
STRIKING WATCHES.
HARTZ'S 116TH SEANCE.
MULTUM IN PARVO.
WONDERS AND MIRACLES.
SPECIE RESUMED.
Mr. A. Sedgwick will perform on the English concertina. Tickets, 50c.; reserved seats, $1. For sale at the Hall from 9 till 4. Doors open at 7½. Saturday Matinee at 2. Children half price. The Chickering piano is used at these performances.

SKATING.
FANCY-DRESS CARNIVAL
AND
MASQUERADE,
ON MOORE'S SKATING POND,
Bushwick-av. and North 2d-st.,
Brooklyn, E. D.,
On MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1867.
Should the weather prove unfavorable to take place on the next skating day.
A splendid band of music in attendance.
The Pond will be illuminated with colored lights and fireworks.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
H. MOORE, Manager.
Via Grand and North 2d-st. cars.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1867.
MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB, and their families, are invited to assist at the opening of their Skating Pond at Jerome Park, on TUESDAY, Jan 8, instant. A special free train will leave the Harlem Depot, corner of 26th-st., at 11 o'clock A. M., and return at 4 o'clock P. M. A baggage car, for pic-nic purposes, will be attached to the train.
AUGUST BELMONT, President.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY,
AND 965 BROADWAY.

INSTRUCTION.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY
AT CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Jan. 3, 1867.
A staff of thoroughly educated and experienced professors conduct the English, classical, scientific, mathematical and military departments of the Academy.
Strict attention is given to the moral and religious instruction of cadets.
For circulars apply to the following patrons of the Academy in New-York City: Rev. B. F. Stead, Astoria, L. I.; Chas. H. Rogers, Esq., No. 20 Wall-st.; Thomas Rutter, Yorkville; or to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 61 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.
Rooms large, light, airy and steam heated. Light gymnastics. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 25th-st.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—REDUCTION IN TERMS.—GOLDSMITH'S book-keeping, penmanship, &c., No. 756 Broadway. HALF PRICES
Will be charged for a short time only. The attention of young men is especially directed to the opportunity. Circulars at the Institute.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches Book-keeping practically, as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

A GENTLEMAN FROM NORTH GERMANY, a graduate of the University of Berlin, wishes to give lessons in the ancient and modern languages; references given. Address Rev. H. RAEGENER, No. 101 7th-st.

MME. BLUCHER PAGANINI, PROFESSOR of Italian, will begin a course of oral tuition on Jan. 14, at No. 396 6th-av. Circulars obtained at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

PELHAM SCHOOL.—SELECT PROTESTANT boarding-school for boys, near New-Rochelle, N. Y. D. CHERBULIEZ, Principal. Second half of fifth term begins Feb. 10, 1867.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

FRENCH LEARNED IN THREE MONTHS by my attractive, easy, infallible method; English taught to the French with equal success. Address J. GERARD, Station D.

TEACHERS WANTED—ENGLISH AND mathematics, or classics. Inquire to-morrow from 11 to 12 M. at No. 20 East 5th-st.

MUSICAL.

AT THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SWINDLING CONSPIRACY.

The Examination Continued—Arrest of Another of the Accused—The Evidence Yesterday.

Pursuant to adjournment the examination in the case of SETH H. KLINCK, LEONARD G. KLINCK, JAMES B. GOGGIN and D. C. WILLIAMS, who are charged with complicity in certain extensive swindles alleged to have been achieved by FOLGER & TIBBS, a pretended firm in Leonard-street, was continued yesterday before Justice HOGAN.

Considerable interest was caused by the first appearance of one of the accused, WM. C. WILLIAMS, who has figured extensively in the case, and evidently bore an important part in the swindling operations charged against FOLGER & TIBBS. The prisoner was arrested by Detective TILEY and Roundsman GILLESPIE, of the Third Precinct, at Newtown, L. I., where he was concealed. In addition to the charge of swindling preferred against WILLIAMS, he was also arrested on a charge of forgery made by CHARLES E. BOGERT, paying teller of the Central National Bank, who states in his affidavit that on or about the 10th day of October, 1866, the accused did have in his possession, and did utter with felonious intent to cheat and defraud a check drawn on said bank by "CURTIS & Co.," by "WM. V. CURTIS, Attorney." and dated New-York, Oct. 10, 1866, and made payable to the order of SMITH & Co. for the sum of $3,000, and indorsed with the names of "SMITH & Co" and "W. C. WILLIAMS," said signature of SMITH & Co. being false, fraudulent and forged.

The following is an abstract of the more important evidence adduced yesterday:

Alonzo G. Grover, of Ottawa, Lassalle County, Ill., testified that he practiced as an attorney; that he knew Leonard J. Klinck; he met him in Cincinnati on the 16th of November last; he told him that he was going to attach goods then in the possession of Wright, Dalton & Co., auctioneers, which he supposed he (Klinck) had charge of as agent for Folger & Tibbs; Klinck said that he was acting as agent for his wife, with whose money the goods had been purchased, and not for Folger & Tibbs. The matter, he said, had occurred in this way: a man had called on him (Klinck) and said that there was a big chance for speculation; that Folger and Tibbs were hard up, and that they were selling goods within two-thirds of their value, and that 33⅓ per cent. was to be made on them; the matter was then negotiated and the goods purchased; in reply to a statement that he would have something to do to make expenses, Klinck evaded giving a reply, said he hoped to do so; witness had heard at that time that he was selling goods at 75 per cent. below market value; Klinck had taken a room to store his goods in Cincinnati, but on reading a telegram from New-York, saying that they would be attached, he removed away.

Patrick McLaughlin, recalled—He had been a clerk in the establishment of Folger & Tibbs; he had been present when Klinck had effected purchases: and there was nothing manifested which could lead to the supposition that anything irregular was being done.

W. H. Curtis, of Nos. 9 and 11 White-street, sworn: Was an auctioneer in the employ of Curtis & Co.; knew W. C. Williams since the 10th of September; have had several interviews with him since then; he had asked if the firm would make an advance upon certain goods, exhibiting invoices; had told him that they would make an advance when the goods were delivered; did subsequently make the advance; Williams said he was acting for Smith & Co., but he did not say where they did business; he had sold the goods at auction; the advances were made about the date of the invoices; they were about $30,000 in checks, some on the Ninth National Bank, and some on the Shoe and Leather Bank; they were all given to Williams; he never stated where the goods came from; he always said he was a member of the firm of Smith & Co.; there were no marks on the cases.

Alfred Gage, of No. 77 Beekman-street, sworn: Knew Folger, Tibbs and Williams; only knew the Klincks by sight; Mr. McLaughlin called and left a parcel, but witness did not think anything about it; it looked like leaves of a book; it was given to Mrs. Tibbs as requested in a note.

The further hearing was then adjourned until Monday, the 7th inst., at 9:30 o'clock. WILLIAMS was refused bail, and locked up in the Tombs by order of Justice HOGAN.

THE NINTH-AVENUE MURDER.

Investigation into the Case by Coroner Gamble—Louis Muller Held as a Principal and John G. Hass as Accessory.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GAMBLE at Bellevue Hospital over the body of JOHN MCANDREWS, who was shot by LOUIS MULLER on the evening of the 1st inst. It was at first supposed that the shooting was accidental, but subsequent events changed this view of the case.

Martin Keating, of No. 280 West Fortieth-street, testified that he was acquainted with the deceased and the prisoner; on New-Year's night, about 11 o'clock, he and the prisoner were in the saloon No. 496 Ninth-avenue, in company with deceased, Connolly, Flynn, Ryan and Gleason; the prisoner and Hass came in together; Hass made some remarks about what Connolly was eating, and on being asked the purport, replied that he could lick any one in the room; prisoner asked witness not to let any one touch him, and he and Hass went out; the landlord then wanted all to leave, and they complied, deceased going with them; as they stood on the corner of Ninth-avenue and Forty-first-street, and were about separating, witness saw prisoner and Hass, when the prisoner asked him who had insulted Hass. Before a reply could be made, Hass struck Keating and the prisoner fired a pistol at him. [Witness identified pistol shown as the one.] The first time Muller fired the ball passed through Keating's shirt, when the prisoner stepped back and ordered the crowd to scatter or he would shoot them all; witness thought that at the fourth shot deceased fell; Muller then went across the street, being followed by Gleason, who tried to take the pistol from him; there was no quarrel between Muller and the deceased.

Officer Carey was the next witness. He had heard that deceased was shot by Louis Muller; he went to prisoner's house with Officer Maher, when Muller said he knew what they came for, saying, "I done it, and wish I had shot the whole of them;" Muller was then taken before the wounded man, who immediately recognized him as the assailant.

Other witnesses were then examined, but they did nothing but corroborate the testimony of Keating. One of them stated that after Gleason pursued Muller he attempted to shoot him, but the pistol missed fire, when another of the pursuers knocked him down.

House-Surgeon D. M. CORY having testified to the result of the *post mortem* examination, the case was given to the Jury, who rendered the following verdict:

"That JOHN MCANDREWS came to his death by a pistol-shot wound, at the hands of LOUIS MULLER, on the 1st of January, 1867, on the corner of Ninth-avenue and Forty-first-street, and that JOHN G. HASS was accessory thereto."

Both the accused were accordingly committed to the Tombs by the Coroner to await the action of the Grand Jury. They declined to make any answer to the charge preferred against them, in the absence of counsel.

MULLER is a native of Germany, 21 years of age, and resides at No. 167 West Forty-first-street. HASS is 35 years of age, a German, and lives at No. [illegible] Ninth-avenue.

The Fourth-street Stabbing Case.

In our issue of Thursday was detailed the particulars of a stabbing case which occurred in Fourth-street, on Wednesday evening. It would appear by the testimony that a man named ANDREW KENNIS keeps a boarding-house in Leroy-place; that a short time since he let a furnished room to one JOHN HENSCHEL, who, as he alleges, has been guilty of serious improprieties with his (KENNIS') wife, during his stay in his house. On the evening in question, KENNIS while passing through Fourth-street and when near Wooster-street met the destroyer of his peace, and without a moment's warning drew a dagger from his pocket, and thrust it violently into the abdomen of HENSCHEL. The would-be assassin then made his escape, and was not again seen until yesterday afternoon, when he was arrested and conveyed before Justice LEDWITH, who committed him to await the result of the injuries which he inflicted. HENSCHEL is now lying at the City Hospital, in a very critical condition, and it is thought he cannot recover. The dagger is a formidable looking weapon, and it was driven with such force as to bend its point against one of the ribs of the unfortunate man.

A True Snake Story.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On Saturday last a stranger entered a small hotel in Jersey City and inquired for the landlord. Upon being introduced to that personage, the stranger informed him that he wished to hire a small room, with a fire in it, for Saturday and Sunday. A suitable room was shown to him, and the price ($7) was paid by him in advance. In the evening the stranger arrived, accompanied by a friend. Their baggage consisted of a large black trunk and two boxes. On Sunday morning the two strangers partook of breakfast, paid for it and returned to their room, which they did not leave again until 2 o'clock P. M. At that hour one of the strangers stepped down stairs and asked the landlord to go up to their room. He did so.

"Landlord," says he, "we are now about to leave, and we have called you up for the purpose of showing you that we have not in any manner damaged your room."

The landlord saw that everything was in good order, the long black trunk was locked and strapped, and the lids of the two large boxes were screwed down.

"It is all right, gentlemen," said the landlord; "but I confess there seems to be something mysterious connected with your visit here."

"Exactly so," replied the elder stranger, "and lest you might suspect us of something we are not guilty of, I now wish to impart to you our secret; I will show you the contents of the large trunk."

Hereupon the speaker unlocked and unstrapped the trunk, and throwing up the lid, disclosed an enormous living serpent!

"Don't be alarmed," said the stranger, "he can't hurt you, for within the last six hours he has swallowed five rabbits, two fowls, three pigeons and four Guinea pigs, consequently he will lie perfectly harmless and dormant for the next six or eight days."

"Who and what are you?" exclaimed the landlord in a tone of earnestness which indicated surprise not unmixed with indignation.

"Keep cool," replied the stranger; "we are not dangerous customers. My name is DAVIDSON; my friend is a German, and his name is KOHN. I have been for thirty years glassblower, snake-tamer, &c., at Barnum's Museum in New-York, where I now also have charge of the aquaria, and Dr. KOHN is interpreter to that establishment and my assistant. The serpent in the black trunk is a boa-constrictor from Africa, twenty feet long. One of these boxes contains three smaller specimens of the same reptile. The living birds and animals needed for their meal (which they take only once a month) were brought in the other box which is now empty, as the smaller-sized serpents have each swallowed a couple of rabbits and several pigeons."

"But you have not explained why you have come to my hotel and taken one of my apartments for a serpents' dining-room!" replied the excited landlord.

"Softly," responded the fat and placid DAVIDSON. "We have not injured your bedroom, and we have paid your bill. Indeed, we may be glad to patronize you again at the end of a month. These serpents will never eat food except by seizing it *alive* and crushing it within their folds. Nature dictated this plan for satisfying their hunger. The most delicate birds or animals of any description, killed and placed before them would never tempt them. It would be as unnatural and impossible for them to eat dead food as it would to swallow bars of iron. Prof. AGASSIZ, and every naturalist in the world, will testify to this fact. Hence, these snakes, the largest of which cost $5,000, must inevitably die unless *living* food was provided for them. Now, probably with the best intentions in the world, "The New-York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" has threatened Mr. BARNUM with fine and imprisonment if he allows his serpents to eat their food in the only way which nature will permit them to partake of it. And there the case stands. Nature *vs.* Mr. BERGH, Of President of the N. Y. S. F. T. P. O. C. T. A.! course, nature must prevail, or else the public must lose an interesting object of curiosity, and the Museum must incur a loss of thousands of dollars. Fortunately, the State of New-Jersey is beyond the jurisdiction of a society which proposes to starve a brute creature out of kindness in the vain attempt to override the laws of nature. The Barnum & Van Amburgh Company intend to test the law on this subject, and learn whether a society can prevent crows from eating worms alive—swallows from catching flies, and big fish from swallowing little fish. But, meantime, their valuable boa-constrictors must not be starved by the "humane society" which would probably indict a person for eating mites in cheese, hence we have chosen your hotel for our 'feeding-ground.' Now, where is the harm?"

The landlord was mollified by the eloquence of the rotund glass-blower, and replied that his apartment should be at the disposal of Eve's great tempter, so long as he stood (or crawled) upon his good behavior. Tranquility was restored, and the showmen departed in peace, taking their Jersey-fed serpents with them. Thus have I given your readers a strange but true snake story.

It is but just to add that those to whom the facts became known declared that the humane society was running the thing into the ground, and would probably eventually destroy the influence of an organization which, if judiciously conducted, might be the means of doing great good.

COMMON SENSE.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

PANEL THIEVES.

The arrest of MARIA DALY and HENRY BENEDICT on a charge of grand larceny has been already published in the TIMES. WM. DAVIDSON, the complainant, met the female prisoner on Broadway one evening last week and accompanied her to No. 166 Elm-street. After he left the house he discovered that he had been robbed of $225 in Treasury notes. An examination in the case took place yesterday. OTTO WINTERROTH, of No. 166 Elm-street, testified that he had rented the room occupied by MARIA to BENEDICT, who represented the woman to be his wife. On cross-examination the complainant stated that he had no permanent residence, and could not say where he stopped of late. He had stopped at No. 38 Dey-street, a hotel, but did not register himself; is married and had three children. He did not live with his wife. Officer JACKSON, who made the arrests, testified that the female prisoner said she did not want to be arrested on New Year's Day: that if he would let her go she would leave the City and give him $150; BENEDICT had asked if the matter could not be settled. STEPHEN D. BROWN, of No. 47 Morton-street, a minister, testified for the defence—that he had performed the marriage ceremony on the 5th of May last: the names appearing in his register as CHARLES N. B. BENEDICT and MARIA KENTON; he could not say that the prisoners were the persons.

The papers were then taken possession of by the Magistrate, who will render his decision on Monday.

AFFRAY ON SHIP BOARD.

During Friday afternoon JOHN L. ROSE, of No. 307 Eighth-street, Jersey City, became involved in a quarrel with WM. BRAND, a hand on board a vessel lying in the North River. From high words they proceeded to blows, when BRAND seized a piece of iron and struck his opponent with it on the head, causing a severe wound. Information of the fact reaching Officer KIVLIN, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, he arrested BRAND, and took him and ROSE before the Court. The latter made a complaint, and BRAND was locked up for trial. ROSE then started for his home, but became exhausted on the way and had to be carried. It is said that he has sustained a compound fracture of the skull, and is now in a critical condition.

GRAND LARCENY.

FRANK ELLIS, 21 years of age, and a clerk in the employ of H. J. MESSENGER, of No. 139 Broadway, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having, on the 29th ult., stolen $625 from his employer. As the prisoner admitted his guilt when taken into custody, and had returned $577 of the amount stolen, he was held for examination.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

STEALING AN OPAL PIN.

On Christmas eve Mr. ZEBEDEE M. QUINBY, a Broadway jeweler, missed an opal pin valued at $55 from his show-case. Yesterday morning he learned that it was in the possession of a Grand-street pawnbroker, and thither he went to recover it, if possible. Arrived there he found the pin, which the proprietor of the place assured him had been pawned with him by a certain HENRY LIVINGSTON. Of course this latter-named personage was speedily hunted up, and when found was brought before the Magistrate, who committed him for examination in default of the required bail.

A PILFERING LAUNDRYWOMAN:

CATHARINE DUGAN was recently employed as a laundrywoman in the Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum in West Sixteenth-street, and has been under suspicion for stealing a lot of under clothing which belonged to the inmates of the Institution. Yesterday morning a search was made in her room where a quantity of stolen clothing, valued at $35 22 was found in her trunk. She thereupon admitted her guilt, and upon being taken before Justice LEDWITH, was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

LAW REPORTS.

The Greene-avenue Railroad in Brooklyn—Motion for Injunction Refused—The Track to Go Down.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

Libertus Van Bokelen vs. *The Brooklyn City Railroad Company*.—In this case the motion for an injunction to prevent the Company from laying down their track through Greene-avenue has been denied.

The following is the Judge's opinion:

BENEDICT, J.—This is a motion for an injunction to restrain the defendants, during the pendency of the action, from laying a railroad-track in Greene-avenue, in this city, being a similar motion to the one decided in this Court in the case of Osborne *vs.* these same defendants. In that case the injunction was denied on the ground that, under the decisions of this State, consequential damage to an abutting lot, by reason of erecting such a structure in the street, does not entitle the lot-owner to compensation, and that no damage other than such consequential damage, and different from that sustained by the community, was made to appear. The present case is distinguished from the case of Osborne by the fact that it is conceded in this case that the complainant is the owner in fee of the portion of the avenue in front of his lots, and the defendants are about laying their track upon his land. The case then raises the question whether the proposed use of the complainant's land for a horse railroad, to be operated by the defendants under their charter, will be a new burden not included in the public easement, and for which the owner must first be compensated by a new assessment; and also the question whether the statutes of the State of New-York, with the consent of the Common Council, furnish any legislative authority for the proposed entry upon the complainant's land. In considering these questions, it is to be noticed at the outset that they are questions which do not depend for their solution upon the construction of the Constitution or laws of the United States. This Court is called on to adjudicate the matter in issue between these two parties solely by reason of the citizenship of the complainant, and not because the subject matter brings it within the jurisdiction of the national Courts under the Federal Constitution. Called on thus by a citizen of another State to administer the laws of the State of New-York, it becomes the duty of this Court to look to the determinations of the Courts of this State, and, if possible, follow them, as declaring the law applicable upon the present occasion, to the end that a conflict of decisions between the National and State Courts, to settle which no competent tribunal exists, may be avoided. Looking, therefore, to the decisions of the Courts of New-York upon the subject matter in question, we find that the Court of Appeals have held that the use of land in a public street for the purpose of an ordinary railroad is a new burden which cannot be imposed without previous compensation to the owner of the fee. (Davis *vs.* The Mayor, 14th N. Y. Rep., 506,) while the Supreme Court, sitting at General Term in this Judicial District of the State has laid down a distinction between the case of a steam railroad decided by the Court of Appeals in Davis *vs.* The Mayor, and the case of a horse railroad such as is proposed by the defendants, and have held that the use of a city street for an ordinary horse railroad is no new burden, but simply a new mode of enjoying the public easement, and consequently that no further compensation can be demanded by the owner of the land. The main question in this case in the precise form in which it is here presented, has therefore been passed on by the Supreme Court of the State at General Term in a decision which has not been disputed by any other General Term, nor hitherto questioned in the Court of Appeals. So, too, as regards the effect of the various statutes of the State to authorize the defendants to operate their road in any street of the city upon the consent of the Common Council, without the necessity of procuring the consent of a majority of the property owners on the street. That question has been submitted to the Supreme Court of the State, in an action brought to prevent the laying of this very track; and it has been held by an able Judge that the statutes of the State in connection with the consent of the Common Council furnish legislative authority to lay down the track proposed. Now, although it be true that the decisions of the State tribunals are not to be considered as of binding authority in the National Courts, and late cases can be found where the National Courts have refused to follow very solemn determinations of the same question by the State Courts, (Chicago City *vs.* Robbins, 2 Black, p. 423; Gelpecke *vs.* the City of Dubuque, 1 Wall, 176,) we feel bound to give effect to those express adjudications of the State tribunals in regard to the precise case in hand certainly upon a motion like the present. To do otherwise would in this case work injustice to the defendants, for, considering the decisions of the local Courts in actions to which they were parties, they may fairly claim to have gone on under the express permission of those Courts in constructing their new line through Gates-avenue to Bedford-avenue, and in tearing up the street and partly laying their rails through Greene-avenue. Under these decisions their track in Gates-avenue has been laid, which will be useless so long as the track in Greene-avenue is unfinished. They have bought the materials and laid down the ties over a considerable portion of Greene-avenue, and this property is liable to loss and depreciation while thus lying in the street. Moreover, in addition to the loss and inconvenience which a stoppage of the work in its present half-finished state will cause to the defendants, serious inconvenience to the public would also result from the injunction if now granted, inasmuch as Greene-avenue must in that case remain in some places impassable until the final termination of the present controversy. On the other hand, no serious destriment to the complainant is likely to result from the completion of the track. The presence of the track in it unfinished condition would cause as much substantial injury to him during the pendency of the action as will the completed track. The completion of the track, pending the litigation, will not prevent him from obtaining perfect relief under the final decree, in case such decree be in his favor, while the interest which he seeks to protect is that of an owner of land already dedicated to the public. Taking into consideration, therefore, the aspect of the questions of law involved in the case under the decisions of the Courts of the State, the unfinished condition of the work and the condition of the street, the nature of the complainant's interest in the street, and the injury likely to result to him from permitting the work to proceed pending the legislation, and we feel bound to say that the case does not seem to us to be one which would warrant the interposition of this Court as prayed for on this motion. The motion must, therefore, be denied, and the complainant left to bring his action to a final hearing, if he be so advised, before which time it is not improbable that the doubts thrown upon the law of the case by the apparently conflicting opinions of the Courts may be dispelled by a determination of the Court of Appeals, before which it is stated that the main question in this case is now pending.

For plaintiff, Mr. Evarts, Mr. Dimmick and Mr. Perry; for defendants, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Jenks and Mr. Glover.

Criminals Sentenced.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Smalley.

Charles H. Bradshaw, who was convicted of taking a letter out of the Post-office by fraud and deception, the letter being a notice to another man named Bradshaw that there was a registered letter in the Post-office for him, was sentenced to be imprisoned in the County Jail for four months.

William H. Bartlett, who pleaded guilty to an indictment for uttering counterfeit $50 Treasury Notes, was also brought up for sentence. His counsel, Mr. Cushing, made a strenuous appeal to the mercy of the Court. His wife, an interesting and intelligent woman, was also present in Court. But the Judge said that the accused was one of the same gang of counterfeiters, several of whom had been brought for sentence before him, and he could see no reason for making with justice a distinction between their cases and that of the prisoner, who happened to be equally guilty.

He accordingly sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned at hard labor for the period of twelve years.

United States Supreme Court.—JAN. 4, 1867.

On motion of Mr. Butler, W. S. Spear, Esq., of Ohio, was admitted an attorney, &c., of this Court.

Wm. Goodrich, Esq., of New-York, was also admitted, on motion of Mr. Carlisle.

No. 44. The Schooner Caroline and Cargo, Appellant, vs. *The United States*.—Appeal from the United States Circuit Court for the District of Maryland. On motion of Mr. Stanbery, Attorney-General, this appeal was docketed and dismissed.

No. 9, Original. The United States vs. *Hon. Ogden Hoffman, District Judge of the United States for the Northern District of California*.—Motion for prohibition argued by Mr. Carlisle in support of the same.

No. 84. Grey Jocket, &c., vs. *The United States*.—Argument continued by Mr. Butler for appellant and Mr. [illegible]shton for the United States.

A New Method of Discharging Nuptial Obligations.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 5.

Before Justice Barnard.

Dario Masuera vs. *Vicente M. Julbe et al.*—The parties to this action belonged a while ago to the household of Gen. Santa Anna, in this City. By the affidavit of the plaintiff, it appears that in February last the defendants, under their firm name of Julbe & Co., at St. Thomas, gave Santa Anna a note for $5,000 in gold payable in six months, and that soon after it was made Santa Anna indorsed it to the plaintiff. Shortly after the arrival of the General here with his staff, the defendant, Julbe, informed the plaintiff that he was about to marry a very wealthy Cuban lady, and that he had not brought funds enough with him to pay his nuptial expenses and the plaintiff's note; that he intended to stay some time at Saratoga and to make a very extensive wedding tour; that it was a part of his plans to make a great show of wealth, so as the more surely to captivate his fair Cuban heiress. Accordingly he urgently requested the plaintiff at various times to give him up the note and sign a paper that it was sold to him, promising him faithfully that if he would do so he would certainly pay the note or return it. The plaintiff demurred to the arrangement, but after he had been again besought by the defendant (Julbe) to give up the note, and after he had seen the delightful pictures which Julbe drew of his future happy condition if he could only marry the wealthy lady—and it being the only way that he could raise the money therefor—the plaintiff finally gave up the note, trusting to Julbe's honor to pay it or to return it. The affidavit then goes on to state that after Julbe got possession of the note he had it collected of his partner in St. Thomas, who of course thought that it was being paid to the plaintiff through Julbe—the amount for the payment thereof being sent by him to Julbe. But the latter having possession of the note took the amount and with it he lived, and still lives in splendid style with his rich lady, whom he married a few weeks ago. The plaintiff, after having demanded the note or the payment of it "upon honor," thinks that he has been cheated out of the note, and finds that he has lost all his rights thereon against Santa Anna by reason of his not being able to notify him of the non-payment at maturity. Judge BARNARD issued an order of arrest against Julbe, holding him to bail in $8,000, and a motion was made to-day to discharge the order of arrest, on the ground that it is not such a case under Section 179 of the Code, as will warrant an arrest. Decision reserved.

Coudert brothers, for the motion to discharge arrest; Royal S. Crane and L. R. Marsh, opposed.

The Injunction Against the Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company—Argument Postponed.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Cardozo.

The motion for a dissolution of the injunction obtained against the directors of the Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company, by their agent, Herman T. Livingston, came on before Judge CARDOZO this morning, when the Judge stated that inasmuch as Judge Brady granted the injunction, he would prefer that he should entertain the motion for its dissolution, and he had requested him to be present this morning, but owing to other engagements he was unable to attend. He had, however, sent a note saying that he would hear the motion on Monday next. If counsel had no serious objection he would prefer that the argument be adjourned to Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock, and be heard before Judge BRADY.

Counsel acquiesced, and the case was set down accordingly.

Ex-Judge Hilton for the agent; S. P. Nash for the directors.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 5.

By Justice McCunn.

In the matter of the application of Charles Endies for the appointment of guardian; motion granted and guardian appointed. Clinton Rice et al. vs. Leroy N. Shear; motion granted. Ezekiel Donnell vs. Jackson S. Schultz; motion granted and cause referred to Referee to hear, &c. Lewis Isaacs vs. Lewis Koch; motion dismissed, with $10 costs. James A. Russell vs. Chas. Hayward; motion granted. Julius Klanke vs. Israel Ritterman: motion vacating order of arrest and discharging sureties granted. Wm. S. Tinn et al. vs. Israel Ritterman; motion vacating order of arrest and discharging sureties granted. Edward S. Jaffray et al. vs. Samuel Levy et al.; cause referred to Referee to take testimony and report, &c.

By Judge Jones.

Mary Ann Halsey, Administratrix vs. Luther C. Carter; motion granted on terms, with $10 costs. The Chemical Bank vs. Thos. J. Barr; motion granted, with $10 costs. John Volle vs. North American Fire Insurance Company; motion staying proceedings granted. Conrad W. Rose vs. The United States Telegraph Company; $300 extra allowance granted. Joseph Gonzales vs. Chas. Olmstead, et al.; default opened on payment by plaintiff of $30 trial fee, witness fees and $10 costs of opposing this motion. Albert Day vs. Henry W. Hewet; motion granted.

Business in the Surrogate's Court.

The wills of the following deceased persons have been admitted to probate during the past week: Jane S. Merrill, Jane D. Walsh, Jeremiah Lambert, Samuel Nicholl, Patrick Mulvihill, Albert Hall, Caroline S. Schenck, Deborah Archer, Dorcas Martin, Mary Keenan, Philip Dick, Hattie N. Alexander.

Letters of administration have been granted on the estates of the following deceased persons: Henry A. Corley, Matthias Lang, Louise Stockmann, Volbrath Zingelman, John Vomlocher, Margaret Cunningham, Deidrich Dinkgreve, Peter E. Gether, Sophia Silbernaker, Matthew H. Weeks, Mary Daley, Isaac Garbrant, James A. Martin, Paul Kapp, Roman Schmidt, Mary E. Butler.

CALENDAR SURROGATE'S COURT.

The Surrogate will call the calendar of contested issues of fact Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1867.

Nos.
1—Will of William Freeman.
2—Will of Patrick M. Langton.
3—Will of Peter Russell.
4—Will of Edward Mott Robinson.
5—Will of Milton Finkle.
6—Will of Henry Hyman.
7—Administration of William Bendon.
8—Guardianship of G. and E. Cropper.
9—Will of J. Abrahams.
10—Will of James Renshaw.
11—Administration of Francisco Wagner, otherwise Hoy.
12—Will of Maria S. Pheelon.
13—Will of William Keegan.
14—Will of John Fairbanks.
15—Will of Catharine Albert.
16—Will of Johannes Ganter.

WILLIAM W. SMITH,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Co[illegible]

Court of General Sessions.

Hon. Abraham D. Russell, Judge presiding; Robert C. Hutchings, Asst. Dist. Atty., for the People.

The People *vs.* Michael Brophy, James McGinnis, Edward Kennedy.
The People *vs.* Irving Ryan, burglary third degree.
The People *vs.* Michael Morrow, burglary third degree.
The People *vs.* Joseph Murphy, burglary in third degree.
The People *vs.* George Adams, burglary in second degree and grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Edward Bynner, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Johanna Batcher, Delia Gough, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* James Gill, false pretences.
The People *vs.* Martin Carrere, perjury.
The People *vs.* Dennis Carey, perjury.
The People *vs.* James Devine, perjury.
The People *vs.* James Goss, subornation to perjury.
The People *vs.* Elizabeth Wesley, false pretences.
The People *vs.* George Hyer, forgery.
The People *vs.* Clarkson H. Voorhies, robbery.

Holiday Assaults—Petty Thieves—Festive Whisky.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Kelly.

That "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do" is a statement which may be verified by dropping in at the Court of Special Sessions any morning after a holiday. On those festive days bad whisky is indulged in without restriction by the laboring classes who then have a respite from their daily toil, and a bountiful crop of drunkenness, debauchery and petty offences against the law is the consequence. New-Year's Day was especially prolific of broils and fights, and so numerous were the blackened eyes and bruised countenances in the Court yesterday, that the room seemed draped in mourning. Out of 43 cases disposed of, 24 were for assault and battery; 13 for petit larceny; 2 disorderly houses; 2 cruelty to animals; 1 abandonment; 1 violation Corporation ordinance.

CONVICTED INNOCENCE.

Margaret Hanley was charged with stealing a muff from Sarah Hendrickson. Mrs. Hanley, the accused, has kept a paper-stand at Fulton ferry, on the New-York side, for twenty-two years, and her venerable hairs and pleasant face are familiar to all who are in the habit of crossing that ferry. The right of selling papers at the ferry is an exceedingly valuable franchise, the lady's receipts varying from $30 to $50 per day, and several persons have been trying to have her removed and obtain her privileges. Failing in this, an attempt is made to destroy her reputation. The complainant testified that, in company with three other girls, she went into the ladies' saloon at the ferry, and while there laid her muff on the seat; that Mrs. Hanley came into the saloon and after waiting about for a short time, departed; immediately afterwards the muff was missed; a policeman was called, and Mrs. Hanley was taken to the Station-house. Afterward an officer learned that her son had taken the muff home, and on going to her residence he there found the missing property. This statement was corroborated by the three girls who were with the complainant at the time the muff was lost. The appearance of these witnesses was not in their favor. There are girls who make a business of crossing on these ferry-boats and plying a vocation wholly inconsistent with the popular ideas of respectability or chastity. The daughter of the prisoner, a modest-looking girl, testified that she took the basket from her mother's stand to carry home, and on her way discovered the old muff therein, and immediately gave it away to a poor tailor who lived near by; subsequently she sent for it again, and it was just brought home when the officer came for it. The theory of the defence was that either the girls who testified or some one who wished to injure the prisoner had secreted the muff in her basket—that it was in the language of the Police, "a put up job." That view of the case is certainly more reasonable than to suppose that a respectable lady, 70 years of age, who is possessed of ample means, should steal a worn-out muff worth $2 or $3. The testimony of the witnesses, however, being uncontradicted, and their veracity unimpeached, the Court was forced to find Mrs. Hanley guilty, although there was not a spectator who heard the case who believed her to be so. She was fined $50.

VALUABLE ASSISTANCE.

Richard Kearney and Charles McLean were charged with stealing a valise and some other property from George Cox, of the steamship *City of Washington*. The prisoners belonged to the crew of the *City of Cork*, but had been detailed to assist in unloading the other vessel. While so doing they gathered up considerable property and retreated to their own vessel. Search being made for the missing property it was found in the forecastle of the *City of Cork* in the prisoners' possession. They refused to restore it, and assaulted the boatswain's mate severely, and also an officer who was called to arrest them. The production of a revolver was necessary to induce them to go the station-house. They were found guilty of the larceny and sentenced each to the Penitentiary for three months.

NEW-YEAR'S CALLS.

Mrs. Mary Ferry, a corpulent Emerald Islander, was "at home" to her friends on Tuesday last. During the interregnum between calls, Mrs. Ferry paid attention to culinary matters, dividing her time between her visitors and her rolling-pin. Mr. Joseph Cook favored the lady with his presence, and she favored him with the rolling-pin—more than he desired. She also called in a policeman and had him locked up. Mr. Ferry says that Joseph beat her, and as she had two blue eyes and one black one, appearances favored her statement. Joseph was found guilty of the assault and fined $20; and as he remarked that he didn't believe there ever was so much money—or, at least, that he never saw it—the probability is that he will receive calls at the Tombs for the next twenty days.

NEW-YEAR'S CELEBRATION.

On New-Year's night five Irishmen and three Irish women, all of whom had evidently been making calls—at least they were full of whisky—desired to wind up the day's festivities in a truly Hibernian manner, by having a social little fight in the City Hall Park. Officer Jackson, who was on duty there, tried to persuade them to go home and do their fighting within doors, whereupon they made common cause against him, and men and women, horse, foot and dragoons, fell upon him, knocked him down, kicked him, scratched him, bit him, and reduced him to a general state of damage. Other officers hearing the disturbance came to the rescue of their companion, and during the scrimmage which followed, one of the Irishmen, Eugene Sullivan, run against a locust several times, cutting his head open in half a dozen places, while Michael Bush, another of the festive Celts, was ignominiously carried home in his wife's apron, in an insensible condition. They were afterward arrested for assaulting the officer, and having been found guilty, were fined $20 each.

UPSET THE GOATS.

Christian Froalich had too much New-Year's, and it went to his head. He was driving a heavy lager-beer wagon, and imagining it to be an old Roman chariot, and himself "the noblest Roman of them all," was running a race through Chrystie-street, to the peril of all passengers. Meeting a team of goats driven in a sleigh by a little boy, he took pains to run against them, and sleigh, boy, goats and harness were mingled in a confused heap. Froalich was pursued and arrested by an officer, and yesterday fined $10 for fast driving.

HOT RUM PUNCH.

Mrs. Georgiana Granger, a married woman, pretty looking, and possessing a glib tongue, having attended the Masonic fair a few days since, was on her way home when she was induced by circumstances to call in at a liquor-saloon, where Mrs. Celia Garnish was in attendance. Mrs. Granger indulged in a hot rum punch, and after receiving her change deposited it in her stocking. She then stepped around the corner out of sight a few moments, accompanied by Mrs. Garnish, who seemed to watch over her like a stepmother. While retired from the public gaze, Mrs. Granger dropped her money on the ground, and her watchful friend instantly seized it and ran off. Mrs. Granger at once arose, full of wrath and rum punch, and gave chase, pursuing her guardian angel into the very presence of her liege lord, and charging her with theft. The lady's anger and the hot rum drove her somewhat beyond the proprieties, and an officer was called in to arrest her for disorderly conduct. No sooner did the irate Granger see the Metropolitan buttons and shield than she made a counter charge of theft against Mrs. Garnish, and the sage official compromised the matter by arresting both parties and taking them to the Station-house. Yesterday Mrs. Garnish was tried for the larceny, found guilty and fined $20.

A DISORDERLY HOUSE.

Julius Stinecker, keeper of a lager-beer saloon at No. 128 Greenwich-street, and his barkeeper, Christian Hant, were arraigned charged with keeping a disorderly house. The evidence of three policemen showed that the place was kept as a resort for prostitutes, and that from the doors and windows the girls solicited passers in the streets. It was in this house that a man was terribly beaten with a slung-shot a week ago. The prisoners were found guilty and fined $50. The proprietor of the place paid his fine from a well-filled pocket-book, but saw his less guilty clerk led back to the cells without a thought of disbursing on his account. The disreputable place still thrives, a fine of $50 being nothing in comparison to the profits to be gained from the traffic in woman's virtue.

MORE NEW-YEARS.

On New-Year's night a big row occurred at the corner of Market and Division streets, in which twenty or thirty rowdies were engaged. Officer Irwin and two others from the Tenth Precinct tried to quell the disturbance, when they were beaten most terribly, black eyes and broken noses being about equally distributed among them, and Officer Irwin depositing four of his teeth to mark the scene of conflict. Subsequently the officers arrested James Hanley, James Deaney and William Lewis, who were identified as three of the assailants, and on conviction they were sentenced to the Penitentiary for four, three and two months respectively.

LEFT THE DOOR OPEN.

Thomas Moore and John Hart, two "rounders," who, when they have funds, are in the habit of paying twenty cents a night for their lodgings, having no money, availed themselves of the accommodations afforded at the Station-house. Having selected the softest side of the planks, on which to stretch their weary limbs, and each received a large lump of coal for a pillow, they soon fell asleep. In the course of the night Officer Flannery had occasion to visit the lodging-room, and in doing so, failed to close the door after him, thereby permitting a draught of cold air to disturb the slumbers of the two "rounders." The outraged lodgers sprang to their feet and commenced an assault upon Officer Flannery, striking him over the head and kicking him. They were soon quieted, and transferred to the cells. They were tried for the assault, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months each.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

Charles Hathaway, petit larceny, Penitentiary 2 months; Thomas Kavanagh, petit larceny, Penitentiary 3 months; Christopher Cholson, assault and battery, $20; Anna Hayes, petit larceny, 4 months; John McBride, petit larceny, City Prison 20 days; August Holdin, cruelty to a horse, $10.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 5—*In steamship City of Washington, for Liverpool*—Miss Stanly, J. H. Halpin, New-York; G. R. Ellis, Wm. Lloyd and wife, London; J. F. Merser, wife and child, Thomas Fitzgibbon and wife, Mr. Martinez, Central America; J. H. Kirk, New-York; A. Walsh, Henry F. Fox, Mrs. Fox, 2 children and servant, Capt. Haddock, J. B. Blanks, Alex. McKenzie, John Roberts and wife, T. Bonnaud, A. A. Boquillon, Charles Thorne, Edwin F. Thorne, Charles O'Leary, James Irwin, San Francisco; H. Phillips, Austin, Nevada; Harrison Green, E. Watson, A. J. Watson.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah—Geo. G. Andrews, Mrs. E. Andrews, C. R. Griffin, wife, nurse and child, Miss S. M. Kellogg, R. B. Donnelly, John Reynolds, S. McCorkle, C. E. Moore, R. Hercues, C. Lyous, D. W. Fuller, wife, 2 children and servant, Thomas S. Cerdis and wife, Charles Hoffman, A. Huntington, C. Huntington, Miss Kate Richer, Miss M. McCracy, W. Goodrich, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Hardee, Fernand Wood, Miss R. L. Wood and servant, Louis Stephen, Alex. Elbes, Robert Wood, M. Welsh, W. Park, Mrs. M. R. Hartson and child, W. Bowen, E. Huntington, W. C. Richardson.

In steamship Fah-Kee, for Nuevitas and St. Jago—Mr. and Mrs. Benfamin Sanches, Mr. and Mrs. Serapio Recia and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Gustavus A. de Agnero, R. S. Colhennus, John Bayer, Miss Leonora Bayer, Miss Anna Bayer, Pablo Alayo, Alberto De Aguerro, Sebastian de Moya y Aracible, Mr. and Mrs. S. Driggs and 3 children, Mr. Modesto Roe, Miss H. R. Woolsey, Miss C. C. Woolsey, J. J. Bernadon, wife, child and servant, Charles McCormick, Lewis Porris and 5 in the steerage.

In steamship Marmion, for New-Orleans—Jno. Yerdenhaser, Jno. Strapples, Jno. S. Williams, Christopher Annis, Charles Maples, Jno. Gartledge, Geo. D. Rand, T. Klein, C. Baring, T. Burke, A. McParland, E. Leiat, T. Mordn, A. Certer.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 5—*In steamship Tarifa, from Liverpool*—J. T. Coleman, A. Huguennis, Mrs. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Coles, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Mrs. W. H. Mallory, and 137 in the steerage.

JAN. 4—*In steamship Hibernia, from Glasgow*—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Dunn, Miss Glenn, Miss Douglas, Mr. Douglas, Mr. McClosky.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 25 | Sun sets....... 4 48 | Moon sets...... 5 51
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 8 06 | Gov. Island. 8 55 | Hell Gate.....10 17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Jan. 5.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Washington, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Louisiana, (Br.,) Harrington, Liverpool, National Steam Nav. Co.; El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, C. Goodspeed; Kalorama, Borlace, Baltimore, J. B. Small; Marmion, Hazard, New-Orleans, R. Lowden; Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, A. Leary; San Salvador, Atkins, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Mississippi, Sumner, New-Orleans, C. K. Garrison; George Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Fah-Kee, Sterling, St. Jago, Waydell & Co.; Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Niagara, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamers Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ships Perseverance, (Br.,) Robertson, Liverpool via New-Orleans, Tapscott Bros. & Co.; John Bertram, (Hamb.,) Meyer, Bremen, Sloman & Edye.

Barks J. Godfrey, Nelson, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Annie, (Br.,) Leland, Matanzas, H. D. & J. U. Brookman; Margaretha Bianca, (Pruss.,) Hoepner, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; J. Cummings, (Br.,) Hookway, Bremen, Sloman & Edye; Ed. Windsen, (Br.,) Baker, Antwerp, Boyd & Hincken; John Welsh, Jr., Fifield, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee & Co.; Quickstep, (Br.,) Fitzsimmons, Buenos Ayres, McMurray & Darrill; Leyik, Osgood, Aspinwall, Merchant & Carman.

Brigs Eastern Star, Foster, Barbados, Bishop & Bros.; Ida May, (Br.,) Buck, St. Domingo City, P. I. Nevius & Son; Arcturus, (Br.,) Brown, St. John, N. B., via Portland, P. I. Nevius & Son; Union T, (Br.,) Tufts, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schooners A. Richards, Arey, Jacksonville, W. Ray; Nellie Brown, Higgins, Richmond, Va.; Paragon, Shute, Charleston, Tupper & Beattie; Wataugo, Pugh, Washington, N. C., Dibble & Worth; Hydranger, Prentice, Elizabethport, G. K. Rackett; S. R. Smith, Cook, Gonaives, Brett, Son & Co.; J. Burley, Williams, Beaufort, Thomas & Holmes.

Arrived.

Steamship Tarifa, (Br.,) Langlands, Liverpool Dec. 23, and Queenstown 24th, with mdse. and 145 passengers to E. Cunard. Dec. 24, at 2 P. M., passed steamship City of Paris, bound in. 27th, lat. 50 45, lon. 23 23, passed steamship Asia, bound E.

Steamship Valley City, Tompkins, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamer Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamer Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship St. Louis, (of Boston,) Ballard, Calcutta and Sand Heads Sept. 6, with mdse. to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope Nov. 9. Has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy head winds and snow. Dec. 22, Joseph Chine, a native of Johnsville, Montgomery County, N. Y., Consular passenger, died, and was buried at sea.

Bark Bremerin, (Brem.,) Jackens, Rio Janeiro 41 ds., with coffee to E. Pavenstedt & Co. Dec. 28 and 29, off Hatteras, encountered a heavy gale from W. N. W., and on the 30th and 31st, a heavy gale from N. E., with rain and snow.

Bark, Jonathan Chase, (new,) Chase, Damariscotta, Me. 3 ds., in ballast to Walsh & Carver. The J. C. is of 693 tons burden, built at Damariscotta, of clear white oak, extra build, and is intended for general freighting business. She rates 10ª in American Lloyds and 9ª in French Lloyds.

Bark Sofia Pate, (Ital.,) Ardisson, Leghorn 58 ds., with marble, rags, &c., to W. J. Pate. Dec. 31, lat. 38 07, saw a vessel's mast, with yards, sails and rigging attached, the top painted white, apparently but a few days in the water.

Bark Homer, (of Quebec,) Rogers, Cronstadt Oct. 29, and Copenhagen Nov. 15, with hemp, &c., to De Groot & Peck. Had heavy westerly gales to the Banks, and for the last 4 ds. hght N. E. and N. W. winds.

Bark Mary C. Dyer, Watlington, Savannah 13 ds., with pine lumber to Young & Cowan. Has had heavy N. E. and W. gales the entire passage, and has been blown off twice. Sunday night, Dec. 30, was in sight of the Highlands; split some sails.

Bark Harsburg, (Brem.,) Waechter, London Nov. 18, with mdse. to Oeirichs & Co. Took the southern passage, and had fine weather.

Bark Pellonia, (Norw.,) Peterson, Bordeaux 51 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Orion, (Br.,) Bishop, St. John, N. B., 20 ds., with lumber to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. J. D. Marshall, (of St. George, Me.,) Marshall, Darien, Ga., 21 ds., with yellow pine to H. W. Loud & Co. Dec. 29, lat. 36, lon. 73, had heavy a gale from N. W.: split foresail: has been 9 ds. north of Hatteras. Sld. in co. with schrs. Wm. Slater, for Kennebunk, Me., and Sabino, for Matanzas.

Schr. Ovoca, Mitchell, Baltimore, bound to Norwich, Conn. Encountered a heavy N. E. storm for 7 ds.; lost deck-load, stove bulwarks, and washed off galley and all her cooking utensils.

Schr. Carrie Davis, Brazos Santiago, Texas, 20 ds., with wool and hides to J. H. Woodhouse.

Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Miller, New-Bedford.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Washington, Louisiana, Allemania, Fah-Kee, George Cromwell, Marmion, San Salvador, Mississippi, El Cid, Albemarle, Niagara, Kalorama, Saragossa, and others.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 5—Arr. brig Abby, from Gonaives.

The ship Levanter, previously reported ashore below this port, got off to-day, and was towed to the city, and will go into the dry dock.

Notice to Mariners.

In consequence of numerous vessels going ashore on Long Island Sound, Messrs. Charles Lockwood and —— Golding, of City Island, have, with the permission of Major-Gen. Van Vliet, U. S. Q. M., determined to place on the extreme south point of Hart Island, a large clear white light, which will be observable at a distance of 10 miles; to be lighted on and after the 15th inst. It is expected that masters of steamers and other vessels plying through the Sound will contribute toward the necessary expense of tending and keeping the light in order.

Miscellaneous.

The new steamship Parmilla went down the bay at 11 A. M., on an engineer's trial trip, and returned to the City at 4 P. M.

Spoken, &c.

Hygea—Dan. brig, from Rio Janeiro for New-York, Dec. 20, lat. 26 14, lon. 67 48.

Templar—bark, from Buenos Ayres for New-York, 44 ds. out, Dec. 8, lat. 5 09, lon. 34 30.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES or HERALD complete, from Jan. 1, 1861, to present time. Address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, Box No. 130 *Times* Office

DRY GOODS

A RUSH AT BOTH STORES.
THE HEAVIEST WEEK'S SALES ON RECORD.

The immense popularity of our houses leads other merchants to copy our advertisements and announce their stores belong to us.

EIGHTH-AV. CUSTOMERS,
OUR ONLY EIGHTH-AV.
STORE IS NEAR EIGHTEENTH-ST.

It is a sure sign a firm sells goods cheap when others try to hitch fast to them.

AUCTION LOT TABLE LINENS, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, MERINOS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, &c., &c., AT HALF THE FORMER PRICES.

Immense lots Dress Goods 31c. Immense lots 37½c. and 50c.

Customers can come from Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Jersey City and Hoboken, without fear of this advertisement being overdrawn. You can surely save nearly one-half from the prices charged in those places. Having two stores we are able to handle big lots cheap at auction.

A HEAVY CRASH IN MUSLINS.
FINE MUSLINS, 12½c.; former price, 20c.
FINER GOODS, 14c. and 16c.
EXTRA QUALITY, 20c., 25c.
BEST 4-4 WAMSUTTAS, 3[illegible]c.

The decline in muslins is from 6c. to 10c. a yard.

1,000 BLANKETS
AT $4 50. FORMER PRICE, $2 50.
AT $2. FORMER PRICE, $3.
ALL WOOL, HEAVY, $3. FORMER PRICE, $5.
EXTRA QUALITY $4, $5 and $6.

On Muslins and Flannels you can save from 6c. to 15c. a yard; on Alpacas and Merinoes from 25c. to 10c. a yard.

FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 187 8th-av., near 18th-st. and FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

AT
MRS. GAYNOR'S (NEW STORE,)
No. 824 BROADWAY, corner of 12th-st.
CORSETS A SPECIALTY.

All the latest French improvements in Corsets and the most fashionable styles in Skirts.

IMPORTED REGULARLY.
FULL DRESS TRAIN CRINOLINE SKIRTS.
(needs no hoops) for receptions and parties.
Walking Skirts, French Balmorals, Skating Skirts, &c.,
All at
thirty per cent. under former prices, all this month,
previous to stock-taking.

The late novelty specially sent to Mrs. Gaynor,
ATTACHMENT A QUEUE,
OR, TRAIN SUPPORTER,
Adapted to skirts of all sizes.
Corsets and Skirts to suit all figures.

N. B.—Mrs. Gaynor personally attends at this upper store, No. 824 BROADWAY, corner of 12th-st., and No. 765 BROADWAY, between 8th and 9th sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer at retail
during this month
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
contained in their store,
corner of Broadway and 10th-st.,
at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
prior to closing their annual inventory.

IN LINENS AND WHITE GOODS.
GREAT BARGAINS
will be offered Monday, Jan. 7,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Jan. 7,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
MERINOS AND PLAIN POPLINS,
All wool, double width,
AT 75 CENTS PER YARD.
Recent wholesale price $1.
Broadway and 10th-st.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin sts.,
Will commence on Monday, Jan. 7,
TO CLOSE OUT AT RETAIL,
their large and varied STOCK of
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS,
CLOAKS, and CLOAKINGS by the yard and other DESIRABLE GOODS, recently purchased at the great auction sales.
AT A STILL GREATER REDUCTION,
to enable us to clear out our FALL and WINTER GOODS, before the 1st of February, being the time for our semi-annual taking of stock.
ALL THOSE IN WANT OF BARGAINS will now have a better opportunity than ever before.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Penn., on FRIDAY, Jan. 11, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will be continued from day to day until all are sold, the following named articles of Damaged Clothing and Equipage, viz.:

WOOL BLANKETS, RUBBER AND PAINTED BLANKETS, INFANTRY COATS, GREAT-COATS, JACKETS, TROWSERS, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, BOOTS, SHOES, BEDSACKS, SPADES, SHOVELS, AXES, PICK-AXES, CANTEENS, HOSPITAL TENTS, WALL TENTS, SIBLEY AND COMMON TENTS, HAVERSACKS, KNAPSACKS, STOCKINGS, SCALES, (BRASS) MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c.

The property must be removed within TEN (10) days from day of sale.

Catalogues will be furnished upon application at this office, or at the office of
ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 1,139 Girard-st.
Terms, CASH, in Government funds.
By order of Bvt. Brig.-Gen. GEO. H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General, United States Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and A. Q. M., Bvt, Major, U. S. Army,
Executive and Inspecting Officer.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
THE GAMBART SALE OF PICTURES.

Comprising a large and highly valuable collection of the most desirable pictures in this country, recently imported, and now on exhibition at the Studio Building, No. 51 West 10th-st., near 6th-av.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 7½ o'clock precisely, at the Studio Building, as above, the most valuable collection of pictures disposed of by auction this season. Among other celebrated artists will be found the following:

Gerome,	Meissonier,	Duverger,
Ed. Frère,	Baugniet,	Coomans,
Plassan,	Koller.	C. Springer,
Schlesinger,	Ruiperez,	De Jonghe,
Antigna,	Le Poittevin,	Lambinet,
La Salle,	Verboeckhoven,	Bourger,
Alma Tadema,	A. Achenbach,	Jules Noel, and

others.

The above collection will remain on exhibition at the above Studio, until the sale, free, and also three evenings previous.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
AT THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 BROADWAY,
On MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1867,
at 7½ o'clock,

An invoice of European Original Cabinet Pictures, by celebrated and favorite artists, just received, and never before exhibited, comprising several fine Water-Color Drawings; in all, about 100 pictures of great merit, consisting of the works of

Troyon,	David,	Pecrus,
Diaz,	Escosura,	Pons,
De Campe,	Niewenhuys,	Corot,
Gües,	Mathieu,	C. Hue,
De Dreux,	Fauveiet,	C. Jacque,
Chaplin,	Brissot,	Couturier,
Meissonier,	Rosier,	Ribot,
Lambinet,	Noel,	Lanfant De Metz,
Gustave Doré,	Cortes,	Dupre.

They will be open for exhibition on and after Friday, Jan. 5, day and evening, to time of sale.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
SALE IN PARTITION, BY ORDER OF the Supreme Court, under the direction of J. S. Lawrence, Esq., Referee, of valuable property on Greenwich, near Reade-st. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building,) New-York.

GREENWICH-ST.—The valuable premises Nos. 312, 314 and 316 Greenwich-st., known as the Exchange Hotel, being 64 feet 6¼ inches front, 50 feet 5 inches rear, 80 feet 1 inch north side, and 79 feet 7 inches on south side, including a frontage of 16 feet on Reade-st.

Maps, &c., at 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM AT AUCTION.—A good farm, about 90 acres, in Orange County, New-York, one mile from Washingtonville depot, on Newburgh branch of New-York and Erie Railroad; the former residence of Daniel Curtis, deceased. A large house, barn, hay-house, shed, wagon and wood-house; with peach-orchard; good land for grass, grain and fruits; well watered and spring for cooling milk; a fine location; will be sold at auction, at the hotel of George A., in Washingtonville, Jan. 8, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon.
JOHN JAQUES,
JAMES CURTIS, } Executors.
OREN C. JAQUES.

AUCTION SALE.—BY ORDER OF REAR-ADmiral Charles H. Bell, Commandant of this station, I will sell by public auction, at the Navy-yard, New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1867, at 12 M., a quantity of paper stock, junk, canvas clippings, blocks, scrap composition, metal seines and a miscellaneous lot of condemned tools, &c. Also, two oxen.
E. HOOKER, Act. Lt.-Com., U. S. N.,
Naval Storekeeper.

PROPOSALS.

TO TELEGRAPH CONTRACTORS.—THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Proposals for the immediate construction of the following divisions of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Line will be received by the undersigned until Jan. 20, 1867:

From New-York to Buffalo via Albany.
From Buffalo to Detroit via Cleveland and Toledo.
From Detroit to Chicago via Michigan Central Railroad.

Further information and specifications will be furnished on application to the undersigned, accompanied by proper reference.
E. H. VAN KLEECK,
No. 130 Maiden-lane, New-York.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20, 1866.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, Jan. 14, for the purchase from the United States of five thousand (5,000) FOLDED LIP RAILROAD CHAIRS, suitable for 45 lb. "T" rail.

These chairs are now stored at the works of Corning & Winslow, Troy, N. Y.

Samples may be seen at this office, or at the United States Quartermaster's Office in New-York City, Philadelphia, Penn., or Louisville, Ky.

Terms—Cash, in Government Funds.
F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

SAVONINE

Some of many testimonials addressed to the GLAMORGAN SOAP COMPANY, No. 45 Broadway, New-York.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

The value of your Savonine is fully appreciated at this Hotel for laundry and general use, and is worthy the attention of the public.
SIMEON LELAND & CO., Proprietors.

NEW-YORK HOTEL.
Dec. 31, 1866.

It has been found, from use, to be an excellent article for laundry, household and kitchen purposes. I cheerfully recommend it to the public.
HIRAM CRANSTON, Proprietor.

SOUTHERN HOTEL.

We have been using your Savonine in our laundry, and for cleaning floors and washing dishes, and find it an invaluable soap.
BRUCE & MARTIN, Proprietors.

In other papers other testimonials.
Agents appointed throughout the U. S.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, WELLINGTON CLAPP, GEORGE B. GRINNELL and HORACE F. CLARK, have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the revised statutes of the State of New-York, entitled "Of limited partnerships;" that the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is CLAPP & GRINNELL; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said firm is buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, Securities and Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion, exclusively on commission; that the said WELLINGTON CLAPP and GEORGE B. GRINNELL are the general partners, and the said HORACE F. CLARK is the special partner; that all of said partners, general and special, reside in the City and County of New-York, and that the principal place of business of the said partnership is in the City and County of New-York: that the special partner has contributed the sum of $50,000 in cash to the common stock of said partnership, and that the said partnership commenced on the 3d day of September, 1866, and is to terminate on the 1st day of September, 1869.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1866.
WELLINGTON CLAPP,
GEORGE B. GRINNELL,
General Partners.
HORACE F. CLARK,
Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of T. KETCHAM & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, either partner being authorized to sign in liquidation.
(Signed) TREDWELL KETCHAM,
EDWARD F. PATCHEN,
HENRY I. CLARK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of KETCHAM & CLARK for the transaction of a general Banking and Stock Commission business, at No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.
(Signed) WILLIAM F. KETCHAM,
HENRY I. CLARK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

REMOVAL.

I have removed to No. 62 Broadway, (office of Messrs. Patchen Bros.,) and will continue the Stock Commission business.
E. F. PATCHEN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

OFFICE OF STEBBINS & BLOODGOOD, }
No. 22 WILLIAM-ST. }

The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm name of STEBBINS & BLOODGOOD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, JAMES H. STEBBINS retiring from business. Either party may sign in liquidation.
JAMES H. STEBBINS,
JOHN BLOODGOOD.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of JOHN BLOODGOOD & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm of STEBBINS & BLOODGOOD, at No. 22 William-st.
JOHN BLOODGOOD,
JOHN D. SLAYBACK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE.

The copartnership between the undersigned, under the firm of WRIGHT, BRINKERHOFF & CO., expires this day by limitation.
JAN. 1, 1867.
WILLIAM W. WRIGHT,
AARON BRINKERHOFF,
GEO. S. PHILLIPS,
ANDRES W. KETCHAM.

The undersigned will continue the Silk and Fancy Dry Goods business, at No. 324 Broadway, New-York, under the firm name of WRIGHT, BRINKERHOFF & CO.
JAN. 1, 1867.
WILLIAM W. WRIGHT,
AARON BRINKERHOFF,
CHAS. F. BRINKERHOFF.

PLATT K. DICKINSON RETIRES FROM our firm this day.
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON.
No. 17 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the revised statues of the State of New-York, relating to limited partnerships, and the statutes amendatory thereof, in the business of bankers and commission brokers, in the buying and selling on commission only, of gold, Government securities, State bonds, stocks, railroad bonds, corporation bonds, notes and bills of exchange, which business is to be conducted under the name or firm of STOUT & DICKINSON; that THEODORE B. STOUT, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, Kings County and State of New-York, and PLATT K. DICKINSON, who resides at South Orange, in the State of New-Jersey, are the general partners; that ANDREW V. STOUT and JOHN B. DICKINSON, who respectively reside in the City of New-York and State of New-York, are the special partners; that the said ANDREW V. STOUT, as such special partner, has contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock, and the said JOHN B. DICKINSON, as such special partner, has contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock, and that the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1867, and is to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1871.—Dated this 29th day of December, 1866.
THEODORE B. STOUT, } General Partners.
PLATT K. DICKINSON, }
ANDREW V. STOUT, } Special Partners.
JOHN B. DICKINSON, }

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of HALLGARTEN & HERZFELD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. JOSEPH HERZFELD retiring. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
LAZARUS HALLGARTEN.
JOSEPH HERZFELD.
WILLIAM ROSENHEIM.
NEW-YORK, Dec 31, 1866.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the firm of HALLGARTEN & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm of Hallgarten & Herzfeld as Bankers and Brokers.

Mr. SAMUEL NEUSTAAT has an interest in our business and will sign by procuration.
LAZARUS HALLGARTEN.
WILLIAM ROSENHEIM.
CHARLES S. HALLGARTEN.
JULIUS HALLGARTEN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of J. S. HAWKINS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. S. HAWKINS and JOSEPH H. THOMPSON will settle the affairs of the firm and are authorized to sign in liquidation.
J. S. HAWKINS,
R. F. YELVERTON,
JOS. H. THOMPSON.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of HAWKINS, GUTHREY & CO., for the transaction of a general and mercantile business in leaf and manufactured tobacco and cotton at No. 58 Front-st.
J. S. HAWKINS,
JOHN G. GUTHREY,
JOS. H. THOMPSON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

OFFICE OF QUINTARD, SAWYER & WARD, }
No. 9 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866. }
THE FIRMS OF QUINTARD, SAWYER & WARD and E. R. SAWYER & CO., of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, are this day dissolved by their own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
E. A. QUINTARD,
E. R. SAWYER,
H. D. WARD.

No. 9 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.
E. A. QUINTARD, H. D. WARD and W. W. SKIDDY will continue the coal business at No. 9 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 220 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, under the firm name of QUINTARD, WARD & CO.

E. R. SAWYER will continue the coal business at No. 42 Kilby-st., Boston, and No. 213 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO., for the transaction of a general stock commission business, at No. 69 Broadway.
JOSIAH HEDDEN,
LOCKE W. WINCHESTER,
ISAIAH C. BABCOCK,
ROBERT M. HEDDEN.

FROM THIS DATE THE BUSINESS OF the agency for the sale of the goods of the Hartford Carpet Company will be conducted in the name of HENRY G. THOMPSON & CO.
HENRY G. THOMPSON.
REUNE MARTIN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership for the transaction of a general banking, exchange and commission business, under the name of C. C. PUFFER & CO., at No. 16 Nassau-st.
C. C. PUFFER,
A. V. DIMOCK,
E. D. WESTON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1867.

HAVING THIS DAY ADMITTED J. FRANCIS McCOY as partner in our firm, the business of our house will hereafter be conducted under the name of VAN WART, McCOY & CO.
VAN WART & McCOY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. ELIAS WADE, JR., AND MR. JOHN N. AHMAN retire this day from our firm and from active business. Mr. HENRY F. SEWALL is authorized to sign for us by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

THE FIRM OF SMITH & HEGEMAN is dissolved by the death of Mr. George R. Hegeman. The business will be continued by the undersigned.
GAMALIEL G. SMITH.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.
MR. WILLIAM FAXON RETIRES FROM our firm this day, and Mr. JOHN O. BARTHOLOMEW is admitted as a partner.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.

WILLIAM P. JAFFRAY BECOMES A member of our firm from this date.
E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Jan. 1, 1867.
MR. GEORGE HALE MORGAN IS THIS day admitted as a partner in our firm.
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

THE INTEREST OF C. B. BABCOCK IN our firm ceases from this date.
SETH G. BABCOCK & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. PHŒNIX BABCOCK IS THIS DAY admitted a member of our firm.
BABCOCK & CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867. Nos. 65 and 67 Water-st.

MR. WILLIAM B. BARRETTO IS THIS day admitted to an interest in our firm.
F. J. BARRETTO & CO., No. 68 Beaver-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. CLARENCE STEWART BROWN is this day admitted as a partner in our several firms
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 107, Jan. 5, 1867.
37, 52, 69, 17, 77, 54, 35, 13, 42, 8, 18, 62, 29.
KENTUCKY—CLASS B, Jan. 5, 1867.
49, 19, 77, 16, 11, 63, 38, 34, 2, 20, 24, 44, 5.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 31, Jan. 5, 1867.
For the benefit of Shelby College.
51, 11, 26, 64, 78, 31, 14, 25, 32, 23, 61, 52, 47.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 32, Jan. 5, 1867.
For the benefit of Shelby College.
22, 42, 17, 14, 65, 15, 20, 5, 71, 23, 24, 27, 62.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.